MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1810. NUMBER 1274.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1810.

☞ *The Governor General will discontinue granting audience on Mondays, but will receive such Persons as may be desirous of seeing his Lordship on Thursdays at the usual hour.*

A. CAMPBELL,
A. D. C.

Ameer Baug, February 28, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Messieurs Cadets John Ward, date of rank 15th December, 1808.—Isaac Nicholson, do. do. 28th April, 1809. Michael Lawlor, Francis Mountford, John Wright, T. A. Crichton, J. H. Logan, J. S. Smith, Angus M'Pherson, Robert Shedden, William Roper, D. S. Maitland, Simon Little, Joseph Leggatt, to be Ensigns, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

As His Majesty's Sloop HESPER left England only four days later than the GEORGIANA, the papers, which come down to the 7th October inclusive, supply very little additional information. We have made a few extracts from those of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th 6th & 7th with which we have been obligingly furnished.

We are informed that the public voice demanded an Enquiry into the Causes of the failure of the Expedition against Antwerp, and it was thought the Ministry would be obliged to yield to that feeling.

An Expedition of 10,000 men were about to sail when the HESPER left England.

By a Spanish Ship, from Cadiz 22d October, met by H. M. Sloop, she learnt that this force had actually landed at Corunna.

All the Spanish Ships from Ferrol and Corunna had been sent round to Cadiz, in which harbour 14 Sail of the Spanish Line were lying completely equipped and manned with an equal portion of English and Spanish Seamen.

In the event of Lord Wellington being unable to recommence offensive operations he was to retreat on Cadiz, where Sir C. Holloway was employed in adding to and strengthening the Fortifications, and in the event of the French succeeding in other parts of Spain it was thought our Troops would endeavour to keep possession of the Island on which Cadiz stands. At all events the Spanish Fleet will be brought away.

It was expected that Marquis Wellesley would on his arrival from Spain take a part in the Administration, but not unless Mr. Canning were also admitted—Lord Melville it is also said would come in at the same time.

The Duke of Portland still continues seriously indipposed, tho' somewhat better than by former accounts we had reason to expect.

The French continued in possession of Madrid, Barcelona and Figuera—on the 22d of Oct. an action took place in the province of Salamanca, between the Spanish and Franch Armies, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 10,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The Spaniards in general were dissatisfied with the conduct of the Seville Junta.

Admiral Keates, was [illegible]nighted by his Majesty on the 13th July, an[illegible] he same day invested with the order of the b[illegible].

A Salute of 15 Guns w[illegible] fired from the Fort on Tuesday last, on acc[illegible]nt of the arrival at this Presidency of Major [illegible]eneral Champagne.

Notice has been given [illegible] the Calcutta Post Office, that the Packet by [illegible]e Sarah Christiana would close on the 17th [illegible]imo.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Bangalore, on the 18th ultimo, by the Reverend J. Dunsterville, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Webber, Commanding the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. to Miss Elizabeth Lucy L'Ecolier sister to Mrs. Captain M'Dougall.

On Saturday the 24th ultimo, at St. Mary's Church, by the Reverend E. Vaughan, Mr. William Warwick to Miss Sarah Dunn.

On the 28th ult. at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. E. Vaughan, Captain Henery Douesper, of H. M. 69th Regt. to Mrs. Eliza Wood.

BIRTH.—At Trichinopoly, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Alexander Tulloh, Fort Adjutant, Cannanore, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the Mount, Captain Peter Grant, of the Honorable Company's Coast Artillery.

On Sunday evening, the 26th ultimo, Captain William Smith, of the Cavalry of his late Highness Omdut Ul Omrah, Nabob of Arcot.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 6th inst. Capt. S[illegible] 8th Regt. N. I. to Miss Anne Brady [illegible]

On Tuesday la[illegible]t. Mr. Thom[illegible] Anne Dolby.

At the House of Colonel Hardwick, Cawnpore, on the 30th ultimo, the Reverend Joseph Parson, to Miss Hardwicke.

On Sunday, at the New Church, Mr. James Matthews, to Miss Dorothea Martha Pereira.

BIRTHS.—On the 11th instant, the Lady of Robert Downie, of a Son and Heir.

On the 12th instant, the Lady of Captain Smith, H. M's. 22d Regt. of a Son.

On Sunday, the 4th instant, the Lady of O. L. Bie, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Native Court at Serampore, of a Son.

On the 7th instant, at Rungpore, the Lady of D. Darling of a Son.

At Patna, on the 14th February, the Lady of George Chester, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Bencoolen.——Graham, Esq.—This gentleman, whilst bathing in the sea, in company with several friends, was suddenly seized with cramp, and unfortunately drowned.

At Chittagong, on the 4th inst. J. J. Prendergast, Esq. aged 44 years, late a Lieut. in H. M. Service, on the Ceylon establishment, leaving a Wife and three Children to lament his loss.

On Wednesday, the 7th instant, the infant Son of O. L. Bie, Esq.

At Dinapore, on the 1st instant, Mr. J. Robertson.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—On the 27th July, at his Cottage at Hambledon Hants, the Lady of P. Cherry, Esq. Madras Civil Service of a son.

The Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, 21st Foot, of a Daughter.

Lady Cranstoun, of a Son.

Mrs. Henry Rolleston, of Brompton, of a Son.

DEATHS.—Lady Almeria, Carpenter.

Mrs. Bentham, Mother to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

John Jarrett, Esq. of Portland Place.

Mr. David Salmon, aged 103, who sailed round the world with Lord Anson.

Dowager Lady Lyttleton.

Mr. Davis, of Covent Garden Theatre.

ARRIVALS.—Major General Champagne—Lt. Frith, H. M. 12th Regt.—Capt. Seward, 2d Bat. 24th Regt.—Lieutenant Batley, 2d Bat. 24th Regiment.—Lieut. Lorimer, Bombay European Regt.—Cadet S. Throft, Cavalry.

DEPARTURES.—Captain Nixon, Artillery—and Lieutenant Colonel A. Floyer.

ASIATIC MIRROR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1810.

The Honorable Company's ship William Pitt is to be dispatched in the course of a few days for Madras; where she will complete her cargo; and from thence be dispatched for Europe.

It is understood that the Sarah Christiana, will sail about the end of the present month direct for England.

The Earl Howe, Sir William Pulteney, and Lady Lushington, are expected to be ready for dispatch about the 8th or 10th of next month.

The Europa, Captain Douglas, sails to-day for Prince of Wale's Island.

Gervaise Robinson, Esq. proceeds for the benefit of his health to Penang with the Europa.

The brig Favourite, from Bencoolen, arrived in the river on Thursday. She left the West Coast of Sumatra in December, and brings no public intelligence of interest.

The present letters from Bencoolen, mention the accidental death of Mr. Graham, who was unfortunately drowned while bathing in the sea, in company with several other gentlemen. He was suddenly seized, as supposed, with the Cramp; and was drowned before assistance could be given; notwithstanding he had repeatedly called out for help. His body was found next morning, standing upright, against one of the piles of the bridge, or Jettee for landing goods.' Mr. Graham had resided about four years at Bencoolen.

TRANSLATION OF MANILLA GAZETTES.

[Late yesterday afternoon, we were favoured with copies of Manilla Gazettes, forwarded by one of the ships just arrived from the Eastward. The Documents taken from these papers, and of which the following are translations, afford some matter that is both curious and interesting. The letter from General De Caen, Governor of the Mauritius, evinces the anxiety of that Officer, to [illegible]omote the interests of his master, to the Ea[illegible]ward of the Cape of Good Hope.]

PUBLIC NOTICE,

AUGUST 27th.—In the afternoon the Telegraph Officer at Corregidore, announced a suspicious looking Brig, and in the evening that she had spoke a Country vessel.

18th—In the morning the Governor received from Corregidore a parcel of letters, which the Captain of the French brig *Intreprenant*, had sent in there by the Country vessel, with some English prisoners. The letters are,

1st. A duplicate of the despatches dated 28th February, which the Governor of the Isle of France sent to this Government, and which were published the 2d June.

2d. A second letter from the Governor of the Isle of France, as follows,

"To His Excellency Mariano Fernandes de Folgueras, Acting Governor and Captain General of the Phillippine Islands, Manilla.

"Isle of France, 27th May, 1809.

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency of the successes lately obtained in Spain, and hope that the packet which I dispatched some time ago, did reach Your Excellency safe, and so early, that being in possession of the communications which I was anxious to impart by that conveyance, Your Excellency may have been enabled to prevent the treacherous influence of the English, and above all preserve the Phillippine Islands from still greater misfortunes, than those under which Spain is now labouring.

"In my former letter (a duplicate of which is enclosed) I imparted to Your Excellency the dispositions and measures adopted by the Great Emperor, an[illegible] I prepared Your Excellency to receive shortly more positive information, that the genius of the Emperor, and the strength of his armies, would soon restore things to their former state. It was only necessary for this great man to present himself on the other side of Pyrenees, to stimulate his invincible legions, and to destroy the whole Mass of Insurgents. The greatest part of Spain is subdued, Madrid and several other Towns implore the Mercy of the Conqueror.

"The English armies sent over to protect the Partisans of sedition, and involve the Nation in the most dreadful of all calamities, have been obliged to fly to their ships, and have done nothing but excite those wretches to insurrection, instead of marching to their assistance.

"These are the boasted protectors of mankind.

"Your Excellency may be assured of the truth of the accounts in the public papers, which I lose no time in forwarding, in order to convince Your Excellency of my sincere attachment, & to co-operate (if not too late) in preventing Manilla. from experiencing the terrible consequences, which preceeding circumstances may have occasioned, and from suffering by the machinations of England, and the pernicious advices of the Enemies of France and Spain, who in their insidious conduct, have only their own interest in view, and by no means the welfare of the Spanish Nation.

"It will give me great satisfaction if Captain Bouvet, who is charged with the present dispatches for Your Excellency, brings me soon the happy news of having found Manilla in that state, which only is suitable to maintain tranquillity, and that Your Excellency has been able to keep it thus, in spite of the spirit of disobedience and disorders, which the English may have tried to introduce.

"How glorious will it be for Your Excellency to pay the first homage to the Sovereign destined by God Almighty, to regenerate Spain, and to give to that respectable Nation, all the splendor which it deserves.

"I have the honor to be &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) "DE CAEN."

3d. "The Commander of His Imperial *Majesty's* brig *Intreprenant*, to His Excellency the Governor of Manilla.

"SIR,

"His Excellency the Governor General of the Frenc Settlements to the East of the Cape of Good Hope, has charged me to bring his dispatches to Your Excellency, and to receive your reply.

"In February last, the *Mouche No:* 6. was dispatched by his order to this Colony. I beg Your Excellency to give me some information about this little vessel, and about the measures taken with the French, who may still remain in this Colony. If it is the intention of Your Excellency to consider them as prisoners of war, I propose to Your Excellency to exchange them against some English prisoners, consisting of the crew of an English Company's ketch, and several Captains of Merchant ships, which I captured on my passage, and liberated all of them on parole. If Your Excellency is determined to remain nutral, I hope the French, who wish to return to the Isle of France, particularly the Commercial Agent. Mr. Du Camper, may be permitted to embark with me, provided it suits their convenience. I am afraid some Enemies of force, superior to mine, are cruizing off this Island; the apprehension makes it adviseable for me not to Anchor, but remain under sail, to be able, in case of necessity. to leave this place without loss of time, I therefore solicit your Excellency to send the reply to my dispatches as quickly as possible, and I shall wait for it at the entrance of the Bay, West of Corrigidore.

"I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) "PIERRE BOUVET."

The letter from the Governor of the Isle of France being nearly of the same tenor with his former one of 18th February, the Governor thought proper (as the Brig remained outside of the Bay, and in a situation which rendered any attempt to take her impossible) to answer it in the following manner.

"To His Excellency Captain General De Caen, Governor of the French Settlements, East of the Cape of Good Hope.

"The Inhabitants of this Settlement have taken the Oath of fidelity to Ferdinand the 7th, our lawful Sovereign, with the highest enthusiasm of Loyalty and Affection, and have declared as Enemies to their Country, all those who try to attack this principle, corresponding with the fidelity and honor of every Spaniard.

"In consequence of which, War has been declared against the Emperor of France, and against all those who have contributed to the unjust Oppression of our Sovereign, Ferdinand the 7th, and to the Misfortunes of our Native Country, Upon this principle, the Vessel Your Excellency dispatched to me 18th Feburary last. has been seized. Considering all that Your Excellency tells me as improper to be addressed to a true Spaniard, who loves his King and his Country. I am with the greatest Respect, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) "MARIANO FERNANDES DE FOLGUEARS.

"Manilla, 28th August, 1809."

"To Mr. Bouvet, commanding the Brig *Intrepenant*.

"In answer to your letter of yesterday, it is my duty to inform you, that this colony is faithful to its lawful Sovereign, Ferdinand the 7th, and has declared War against the Emperor of France, and all those who occasion the oppression of our Monarch, and have contributed to the misfortunes of our beloved Country, in consequence the crew of the *Mouche*, have been made prisoners of War, and I have looked upon the dispatches she brought, as well as those you sent me, with all the contempt, with which every faithful Spaniard ought to be inspired, who loves his King and the glory of his Country.

"I am, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) "MARIANO FERNANDES DE FOLGUERAS.

"Manilla, 28th August."

"To Mr. Gruet, Commanding Officer, Corrigidore.

"It is really the French Brig *Intreprenant* which you see, she brings duplicates of the dispotches per *La Mouche*. You will let the inclosed Packet, containing Answer to her dispatches, be deliverd by a Boat, which shall approach the Brig, with the greatest caution, and return as soon, as the dispatches are delivered. You will behave with the utmost vigilance and activity, in case the Brig approach a second time, and do every thing in your power to attack and take her, for that end four Gun Boats are ordered down to Corrigidore. I have not the least doubt of your zeal in fighting the Eenemies of your King and Country.

(Signed) "MARIANO FERNANDES DE FOLGUERAS,

"Manilla, 28th August."

Four Gun Boats were at the same time ordered to reinforce the Corrigidore, and the Commander directed to follow the preceding order.

At noon the 18th August, the French Brig changed her position and entered the Bay without noticing, two guns, fired from Corrigidore, as he ought to have done. This circumstance made the Government give stricter orders to the Commanding Officers at Cavite and Corrigidore, to fire upon the said Brig & take her if possible.

When she had entered the Bay, the Captain sent his Boat, with an Officer, a Midshipman and six Sailors, with a letter as follows.

"The Captain of His Imperial Majesty's Brig *Intreprenant*, to His Excellency the Governor of the Phillippine Islands.

"SIR,

"By a Country Vessel, I sent your Excellency the Letters under my charge, from the Governor of the French Settlements in India. I beg you will deliver the answer to the Officer, I have the honor of sending to Your Excellency, and believe me to be, with the greatest respect, &c. &c.

(Signed) "PIERRE BOUVET.

"29th August 1809."

The circumstance of the War, as well as the proceedings of the French Brig induced us to seize the Boat, and make the Officer and crew, prisoners, and confine them in the Barracks of the King's Regiment at St. Jago.

The same evening between eight and nine, the report of several guns, was heard from Cagnacao side, which the Governor of Cavite reported proceeded from the English Brig *Antelope*, and ship *Mary*, and the Portuguese ship *Activo*, firing at a vessel, they perceived approaching the harbour, when the Moon rose the suspected vessel proved to be a Country Craft: the other guns heard were from the French brig who followed the craft, and fired five guns in tacking.

The 29th, at three in the afternoon, she came to anchor at Cagnacao, all the ships in the harbour, as well as a gun boat, fired at her, when she was obliged to cut her cable and make sail out of the Bay.

The 31st, in the evening, when outside of the Bay, the French Commander stopped a Country vessel, on the following morning he gave her up, and sent a Letter for Government by her, which was received 2d September, as follows:

"Captain Pierre Bouvet, to His Excellency the Governor of Manilla.

"I have presented myself in this Bay with every sign of good faith. Several guns were fired at me when I entered the Northern Channel, which I did not return, and notwithstanding which, I sent my boat to Your Excellency, to facilitate a correspondence I was anxious for. To insure the boat's return without risk, and not to lose time, I came to anchor at Cavite, a great distance from the ships, to convince them that I had no hostile intentions.

"In consequence of my preceding communications, I had cause to believe I would be respected, but all the English ships begun to fire at me, and a gun boat followed their example, particularly the merchantmen, whose crew are composed of people of all colors. What authority have they had for such conduct?

"Four days I have been waiting. Your Excelleucy's answer to my dispatches, and I declare if I do not receive it before Sunday evening, as well as my boat, with an anchor of 12 cwt. and an 11-inch cable, nothing shall pass me without being destroyed, and I shall carry the same destruction every where round Your Excellency's Island.

"The French are good, but they cease to be so when they are ill used.

"I have the honor to be with respect, &c.

(Signed) "PIERRE BOU[illegible]

"1st September, 1809."

From the contents of this letter it was thought [illegible] per to return the French prisoners, to save the expe[illegible] of maintaining them, and to answer the letter [illegible] follows:

"Acting Governor of the Phillippine Islands, to M[illegible] Bouvet, commanding the *Intreprenant*.

"If you had observed the regulations adopted [illegible] civilized nations, we should have avoided all misunderstanding, and settled every thing between us.

"After delivering your despatches to the craft you detained, you ought to have waited outside the Corrigidore for my answer, which was dispatched the same day I received your letters, and a copy of it accompanies this.

"Your entering the bay in spite of the guns fired is "a violation of the security of the Bay, which I have "returned as I ought to do, by firing at you. I send "you the Officers and Crew of the *Mouche*. The an-"chor and cable you mention having lost, have not "been found yet.

"The expressions you make use of in your last letter, "are quite useless, as the Spaniards know no other "sentiments but their honor, and the glory of their "King and Country.

"This is my last answer. I remain, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) "MARIANO FERNANDES DE FOLGUERAS.

Manilla, 2d September."

Several boats, with the French prisoners, were sent to the brig, the commander whereof returned the following letter.

"The Captain of his Imperial Majesty's Brig *Intreprenant*, to his Excellency the Governor of Manilla.

"Sir—I have had the honor to receive Your Excel-"lency's answer to my dispatches, I have also receiv-"ed my boat and its crew, except a man called Bernard "Peynado, naturalized in France, who I most anxious-"ly reclaim from Your Excellency. I have also receiv-"ed the Officers and crew of the *Mouche*, No. 6, ac-"companied by Mr. D. Raphael Gomez, Commissioner "of the gun boats, and finally your Excellency's let-"ter for General De Caen.

"When I entered this Bay I had every thing to fear, "my Boat and people were in your Excellency's pos-"session, and I had nothing in return. Nevertheless, "I had no apprehension of your Excellency's abusing "my confidence. The weather was extremely boiste-"rous outside, and anxiously expecting the return of "my boat. I ventured to enter and approach the bat-"teries, having the tompions in my guns, it would not "reasonably be supposed, that while my boat and so "many of our countrymen were in your Excellency's "possession, I would be guilty of the least aggression, "which would be exposing them to the most just re-"venge, and this idea, united with that I have always "had of Spanish honor, induced me to act as I have "done with full confidence.

"I am sorry that your Excellency has not sent me "my Anchor, and that I have not been permitted to fill "a few casks of water. Notwithstanding I have the "honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "PIERRE BOUVET.

"September 5, 1809."

These are the contents of the Papers received and the answers given by this Government. And altho' the French Bulletins and Moniteurs represent nothing but the misfortunes our armies have met with, it is great satisfaction to see from the English papers sent to this Government, by the Adjutant who was in charge of the prisoners, that although they do not contradict what is mentioned in the French papers, they manifest however the energy and enthusiasm which exist in our beloved Country, to support the just cause of our King, our Religion, and our Independence. Manilla, 11th September, 1809.

List of Arrivals and Departures, at and from Prince of Wales Island, in November and December 1809.

ARRIVALS.

December 1, Brig Hope, Morison, from Chittagong.

7. Brig Margaret, Snowball, Rangoon.

14. Dedaloy Grab, Blayd, China—H. C. Brig Marian, Barrett, Malacca.

16-17. H. M. Ship Doris, Cole, from the Eastward—Do. Fox, Hart, Manilla and China—Do. Piedmontaise, Foote, returned—Do. Dedaigneuse, Wilabraham, China giving convoy to the following ships—Aurora, Glass, China and Fidgee Islands—Auspicious, Mackay, ditto—Lowjee Family, Denniston, ditto—General Wellesley, Scott, ditto—Alexander, Robb, ditto—Anna, Smith, ditto—Jehangeer, Howell, ditto—Milford, Learmouth, ditto—Charlotte, Leslie, ditto.

18. Carmi, J. J. De Mendonio, China.

19. Luz, F. C. Dos Santos, ditto—Princeza, J. L. Maher, ditto—Activo, J. C. Pedro, ditto.

21. H. M. Ship Barracouta, Wells, Manilla—Experiment, Crips, ditto—Udny, Collingwood, ditto—Britannia Court, ditto—Baring, Elliott, ditto—Eagle, Webster, ditto.

22. James Balfour, Eaton, Manilla—Union, Thomas, ditto—Spanish Ship Victoria, Pallachio, do.—Kaudray, Williamson, Eastward.

28. H. M. Ship Diomede, Cook, from a Cruize.

DEPARTURES.

November 25, Thanistone, Tait, for Bengal.

29. Brig Daphne, Holl, for Bengal.

30. Ship Hunter, Robson, for Bengal.

December 7, Brig Nancy, Bloomfield, Madras.

15. H. M. Ship Piedmontaise, Foote, for Ceylon.

21. H. M. Piedmontaise, Foote. Ceylon—Do. Dedaigneuse, Wilabraham, Bombay, giving convoy to the following ships—Lowjee Family, Denniston, Bombay—Alexander, Robb, ditto—Anna, Smith, ditto—Jehangeer Howell, ditto—Milford, Learmouth, ditto—Charlotte, Leslie, ditto—Udny, Collingwood, ditto.

23. Dedaloy, Blayd, Fedier.

29. H. M. Ship Fox, Hart, Bengal, giving convoy to the following ships—Baring, Elliott, Bengal—Experiment, Crips, ditto—Britannia, Court, ditto—Eagle, Webster, ditto—Union, Thomas, ditto—Auspicious, Mackay, ditto—Aurora, Glass, ditto.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOV'T. SECURITIES.

Buy.	CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 13.	*Sell.*
4 12	Eight per Cents. of 1808, interest payable half yearly............premium,	4 8
3 12	Eight per Cents. of 1801-2-3-4 do.	3 8

BENGAL HURKARU.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1810.

His Majesty's Ship Diomede, of 50 guns, has been cruizing, it appears, off the West Coast of Sumatra. She had latterly touched at Penang, and was still there when the Fleet sailed.

One the 2d current, a new Chittagong ship, named the Hibernia, and commanded by Captain Wilson, struck on a sand-bank in the Chittagong river, and was completely wrecked. She is said [to] be insured in Calcutta, to a considerable a[mo]unt. Her crew were happily saved.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1810.

Bombay Judicial Appointment, February 9, 1810.

Hugh George Macklin, Esq. to be Advocate General and Reporter to the Court of Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, vice Thriepland resigned and proceeded to Europe.

Since our last publication, two vessels have arrived from the Guph, but have brought no further European Intelligence. We understand that Sir H. Jones had quitted the Persian Court at Tahiran, and had proceeded towards Constantinople, on his way to England. An invitation to proceed to Tahiran, couched in the most flattering terms had been sent to Brigadier General Malcolm.

The Expedition under the Command of Captain Wainewright and Lieutenant Colonel Smith, was on its return to Bombay and may be now hourly expected to arrive.

It may not perhaps be uninteresting to our readers at large as well as to the friends of the individuals who are so honorably mentioned in the following orders by Lieutenant Colonel Smith to be furnished with the perusal of them in addition to the account which we have already given of the fall of the fort of Schenass.

COPY.

Brigade Orders by Lieutenant Col. SMITH.

H. M. Ship La Chiffone, off Schenass,
5th January 1810.

Parole Luff.
C. Sing Imaun.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith avails himself of the first moment of leisure after re-embarking of the Troops to express his perfect admiration and applause at the conduct of all Ranks in the capture of Schenass on the 3d instant: their exertions in throwing up entrenchments and alertness during the siege, their patience under fatigue and gallantry in the assault alike deserve the Lieut. Colonel's praise and thanks.

The humanity of British Soldiers will be honoured and long remembered throughout Arabia from the fate of Schenass defended as it was with such mad resolution and persevering obstinacy The generous treatment shown to the few survivors after the fall of the Fort will never be forgotten and must compel even savages to feel and practice mercy.

The Lieut. Colonel rejoices that the success of this little Force has never been stained by a single act of cruelty and he rests confident that every soldier will continue to observe that degree of moderation which is never separated from true courage.

The Lieut. Colonel's thanks are due to all who served under him on this occasion but he feels it just to offer his special acknowledgements to Major Milnes of H. M. 65th Regiment, and the Officers and men who composed the storming party for the firmness and good order with which they marched to the assault, also to Captain Clutterback 65th Regiment and the b[rave] little Band of Volunteers who headed the party. His thanks are also due to Major Garstin who commanded the reserve, and to Captain Storey in command of the detachment 65th Regiment, and Native Troops to guard our most exposed flank against any attempt of the enterprising cavalry which that officer so handsomely put to flight on the preceding day. The commanding officer makes his full acknowledgements of the skill and unwearied exertions of Captain Sealy commanding the Artillery and he begs him to accept and communicate his best thanks. The indefatigable zeal of Capt. Tucker attached to the Artillery displayed itself to the same advantage as at Rusul-khyma, and is most thankfully noticed.

The Lieut. Colonel's particular thanks ar[e] likewise due to Mr. Surgeon Young and the Officers of the Medical department for their humane attention not only to our own wounded but to those of our allies and the unfortunate prisoners.

(Signed) N. WARREN,
M. B.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1810.

It is with the greatest pleasure we record a donation of dame Fortune's, in which, were she ever so sharp sighted, instead of being stone blind, as the poets say. she could not have evinced better judgment in the selection of her object.

R. Honnor, Esq. of this settlement, whose charming family delights and interests all who behold them, is the lucky proprietor of the ticket in the Calcutta Lottery, drawn a prize of 100,000 Rupees. We understand that the above mentioned Lady, in addition to the lac, has tossed in 10,000 more, by way of a blessing.

February 17th.—Arrived Brig Futtay Khair, Captain J. D. Fleming, from Pedier Coast.

Ditto 18th.—Sailed Ship Macauley, A. G. Waddington, to Muscat.

Ditto 18th.—Ditto Brig Ann, Captain Gabriel Gopafort, to Columbo.

Ditto 19th.—Arrived Brig Industry, commander Thomas Ross, returned back.

Ditto 19th.—Ditto his Majesty's Ship Caroline, Charles Gordon, Esq. Captain from Muscat.

Ditto 19th.—Ditto Ship Friendship, Captain Robert Suxpitch from Muscat.

Ditto 19th.—Ditto Ship Duncan, Captain Peter Brown, from Muscat.

Ditto 19th.—Ditto Ship Mary, Captain Thomas Basden, from Muscat.

Ditto 19th.—Sailed Brig Psyche, Lieutenant Thomas Harriott, to Bushire.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND GAZETTE.

DECEMBER 9, 1809.

The Ambassador from the Supreme Government to the King of Ava was still at Rangoon, waiting the equipment of the State Barge, to proceed up the river.

The Peguers appeared, probably from apprehension, or awe of Mr. Canning's presence during the last levy on foreigners for carrying on the war, with the Siamense, to favor the English greatly, to the annoyance of every other person residing there.

Captain Fleming, who for several years, has resided at Rangoon, as a merchant and agent, has purchased a large ship built by order of the King, for 40,000 Ticals, in which he intended, it is said, to quit that country.

Captain Cotton had not arrived at Rangoon when the Margaret sailed; but a large junk, which left this some months ago had, after touching at the Nicobars force cargo of Cocoanuts.—

There was not any report of the enemy's cruisers being about the Birmah shores.

DECEMBER 16, 1809.

The Europe Fleet were detained forty days at the second bar, before they were allowed to proceed to Whampoa.

The Margaret, under Birmah colours, arrived from Rangoon on Thursday last, after a passage of twelve days:

DECEMBER 23, 1809.

Accounts received via Malacca from Batavia, state that General Daendel has occasioned a Post road to be made from the South to the North end of Java; and having ascertained that immense forests of teak, have been found in the interior. He intends prohibiting the exportation of that valuable commodity.

It is conjectured by the person who communicates this information, that the General intends sending to Europe for workmen, to construct ships of large dimensions. as merchantmen, and vessels of war.

DECEMBER 30, 1809.

On Christmas Day, one of the Seamen of H. M. ship Barracouta fell over board and was drowned.—When here some time since, this ship, lost one of her men, who was destroyed by an alligator.

On Tuesday last, the Stem of the 1200 ton ship building in the Hon. Company's yard. was rose and affixed to the keel; her Stern Frame is, nearly completed, and, it is expected will be got up in the course of next week.

English Extracts.

OCTOBER 2.

The new Ministerial Arrangements will probably be completed by Wednesday, and be submitted to his Majesty at the private Levee for his approbation. Lord Eldon, we believe, had a conference with his Majesty upon the subject yesterday. Mr. Robert Dundas, Lord Melville's Son, to succeed Lord Castlereagh. The Earl of Harrowby takes the Foreign Department. There is no truth, we understand, in the report of the Duke of Richmond or the Marquis of Stafford having been invited to succeed the Duke of Portland. Mr. Perceval is to be first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. We still hope that the Marquis Wellesley will be in the Cabinet. Lord W. Bentinck succeeds Lord Levison Gower, and Mr. Wellesley Pole will, perhaps, replace Mr. Dundas in Ireland.

The Earl of Dundonald has engaged a worsted mill near Canterbury, for the purpose of introducing a new manufactory. From an address circulated by his Lordship it appears that he has formed the laudable design of enabling the county of Kent, by working up its own wool, to rival, in the worsted hosiery trade, the county of Leicester, Nottingham, part of Warwick, and Derby, to which that branch of trade has hitherto been confined.

OCTOBER, 4.

His MAJESTY came to town and held a private Levee this day.—It was not over when our Paper was put to press.—But the only person expected to kiss hands were Mr. ROBERT DUNDAS, in the room of Lord CASTLEREAGH; Mr. PERCEVAL as first Lord of the Treasury; and Mr. Wellesley Pole as chief Secretary for Ireland. The foreign department is not expected to be filled to-day, and we doubt whether Lord W. Bentinck will be the successor of Lord Leveson Gower, though the Duke of Portland gives his most cordial support to the new Ministers. We do not believe that Mr. Cook is to succeed Mr. Huskisson, and we yet hope that the latter will be prevailed upon to remain in office.

Much clamour is endeavoured to be raised against Government, because it has not yet ordered any inquiry to be instituted into the failure of the late Expedition. It will be admitted, however, that the duty most pressing and urgent upon them, was to make those Cabinet arrangements which the resignation of the Duke of Portland, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Canning had rendered necessary. As soon as they are completed, an inquiry, we take it for granted, will be ordered: for every thing we hear, every thing that transpires both on this side of the water and on the other, renders inqniry indispensably necessary.

OCTOBER 5.

Lord Melville, we understand, has bean se[nt] for by his Majesty's command. Mr: Perceval['s] Letter to him was sent off last Thursday, and he is expected from Scotland the beginning of next week.

Mr. Perceval was the only Minister who kissed hands yesterday. The report that Mr. Canning was well enough to attend was untrue. The Earl of Harrowby will receive the Seals of the Foreign Department as soon as Mr. Canning is able to go to the Levee. Mr. Robert Dundas will not kiss hands as the successor to Lord Castlereagh, till he returns from Ireland, whither he is gone to complete the business of his Department.—Who is to be the new President of the Board of Controul, and the new Secretary at War; and who are to succeed Mr. Huskisson at the Treasury, and Mr. Wellesley Pole at the Admiralty is not yet settled.

OCT. 7.

Private accounts from France, received through Guernsey, repeat the report of the indisposition of the French Emperor. His malady is said to be a brain fever. We subjoin an extract from a Guernsey Letter:

"GUERNSEY, OCT. 4.

"A vessel is arrived here which left Cherbourg on Friday last. The letters by her inform us, that accounts had reached that place from Paris, which leave no doubt that the Emperor Napoleon was very ill at his palace of Schoenbrunn. His disorder is a brain fever, brought on by excessive fatigue in his personal attentions to every branch of his army. Most certain it is, that two physicians and two surgeons suddenly left Paris to attend him. They proceeded on their journey with extraordinary speed."

Admiral Sir Richard Strachan is arrived in town from Flushing. He landed at Deal on Sunday from on board the Zenobia. The Venerable, of 74 guns; has been on shore off Flush[]ing, but has been got off. She has receiv[ed] much damages.

The latest dates of Letters from Walcheren are of the 1st instant. They are filled with disastrous accounts of the fate of many thousands of brave fellows who have already fallen victims to the disease so prevalent there. These accounts are confirmed by several gentlemen just arrived from thence, by whom we learn with regret, that convalescents are subject to relapse, and many have died after a favourable prospect of recovery from a first attack.

The muster-roll of the 82d Regiment, as made out in Lewes barrack-yard, since its return from the late ill-fated Expedition, exhibits 450 effective men. It went out upwards of 1000 strong.

We are happy to learn that the report of the conclusion of peace between Russia and Sweden on the condition that British ships shall be excluded from the ports of the latter, is unfounded.

SEPTEMBER 23.

Important dispatches were received this morning from the Marquis Wellesley. They were brought by Capt. Morris, Aid-de-Camp to Sir John Craddock, last from Cadiz, in the Porcupine frigate. The General himself is on his way to town, accompanied by Colonel Reynell and Viscount Jocelyn.

The dispatches do not, we understand, contain any military intelligence of importance. The French corps were at Placentie, Toledo, and Talavera. Our army had retired to Portugal, and Marshal Beresford's head quarters were at Tomar.

The Junta, it is supposed, has by this time been dissolved. A Regency was expected to be declared at Cadiz about the 5th of this month. The Archbishop of Toledo was to be Regent.

Mr. Lindley's new Novel, called *Ralph Reybridge*, is published this day.

SEPTEMBER, 29.

The intelligence we communicated yesterday of Peace having been signed between Russia & Sweden, could not have surprised any one.—The disposition to risk every thing rather then submit to the invader, had received its death wounded from the dethronement of the gallant Gustavus.

SEPTEMBER, 30.

Intelligence had reached Cadiz, of the arrival of the New Viceroy Don Balthazar Idalgo de Cisneros, in South America. He was landed at Monte Video in July. The Spanish account proceeds as follows:—

"The information which had previously been received, deterred Don Balthazar from proceeding immediately to Buenos Ayres; but he lost no time in the commencement of a correspondence with Liniers, some time since created Count of Buenos Ayres, by the Central Junta, in which he solicited a meeting at the Colonia del Sacramento which Liniers, at first, decli[ned] but afterwards acceded to, and at the sam[e] resigned the command of the troops to [] dier General Don Pablo Nieto, who a[] nied Cisneros from Spain. This offic[] previously appointed by the Junta [] vernment of Monte Video; but th[] Buenos Ayres having evinced a dec[] to being placed under the comma[nd] [] present Governor of Mon[] [Vic]eroy, determined on [] [] ment. Liniers []

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...iniers followed on the 5th of August, with the ...ife and family of the new Viceroy. Cisneros ...as to have sent Liniers to Spain, but the latter ...eclined the voyage, under an impression, that his being a native of France, would, in the present state of Spain, preclude him the possible chance of having his conduct impartially investigated."

The following is a copy of Sir R. Strachan's ...count of the meritorious conducts of the ...al Marines, on the late expedition to Wal...ren :—

TO CAPTAIN F. LIARDET, ROYAL MARINES.

"St. Domingo, at sea, Sept. 12, 1809.

Sir,—It is with great pleasure I heard of encomiums of Sir Eyre Coote on the Bat...on of Royal Marines. It reflects the greatest ...our on you and the officers under your com..., that this valuable corps have been preser... in health, when others have been afflicted ... the prevailing disease. It is to your excel... management and discipline, and the exam...t by your officers, and the orderly disposi... of your men, that I attribute this fortunate ...umstance. It gives me great satisfaction ...ing this opportunity of assuring you that ... sensible of your meritorious conduct ...ill oblige me by accepting my thanks ...ving the same testimony of my ap... to the Captains Boys, Wemyss, Parry ...larke, and the Officers and Private ...ving under your command, and as... how much I admire their conduct.

"I remain, &c.

(Signed) "RICHARD STRACHAN."

...l Highness the Duke of Clarence ...wn yesterday, from Bushy House, ...d in the evening. He was accompa... two sons, George and Henry Fitz... the former a Lieutenant in the 10th ... the latter a Midshipman, belonging ...b, of 74 guns, Admiral Keats. It ...allen to the lot of youths, of their ... have seen so much and severe ser...ant Fitzclarence served in the ...paign on the Spanish Peninsu...an Moore; and in the retreat ...formed a considerable part of ...oot, his horses having been kill... or died of fatigue. He had not ...s at home, when he set out again, ...ur Wellesley, with whom he serv...rival of the British army at El... retreat from Castile. He was ...e knee in the battle of Talavera, ...uffered severely from a dysentery ... excessive fatigue, & privations of ... has been obliged to return to En...benefit of his health. All the Of...n he served, speak in the highest ...irit, good sense, and amiable ... brother Henry had scarcely re...4 months cruize in the Baltic, ...rt of which time the Superb ...e ice, and the greatest ap...entertained for her safety, as ...ed to join the late expediti...Scheldt; and although he had leave ... and every solicitation and induce... practised to prevail on him to stay ...is spirit could not brook to be left ...l he accordingly shared in that un...e service. There are not two youths ...vice of finer promise, or to whose ... the country can look with higher ...n.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1809.

...ence was received in town on Saturday, ...s to import that a change of policy ... place in the Northern Courts, from ... might infer that an approximation is ... take place of those Courts to Great ...if their entire subserviency to Buona...ere not notorious, and if it were not in...able that he should consent to any re...ment or mitigation of their hostility ... this country. Be this as it may, it is understood that a sort of armistice has taken place in the Baltic. The British Commandant has consented to permit the provisioning of Norway. In return for this act of *grace*, the Court of Copenhagen has evinced a disposition more considerate towards the...e who incur the imputation of being conne...ed with Great Britain. On the 26th of July, the Danish Government issued the following Order:

"That all the neutral or probable neutral holders of accepted bills which had been drawn from England upon the Mercha...ts of Denmark at the commencement of the w...r, and which were deposited with the Commiss...oners at Altona according to a notice from Government, should come forward within a year to receive their money or property back again. At the expiration of the twelve months, the articles deposited will become the property of the Government. Such bills as have not been given over to the Commissioners, are now ordered to be delivered up within three months, in order that the holders may receive the benefit of the present decree."

We also understand that the Court of Copen... ...opened its ports, both of the Islands ...an provinces, to neutrals; and ...d which, if well ...of of

detachments are to extend from Holl... to Riga. We have not yet heard of their havi... entered upon their functions further to the ...rth than Wismar.

A Convention, it is said, has bee... concluded between the Courts of St. Petersbu..., Stockholm and Copenhagen, for maintai... peace in the Baltic.

A...ST 19.

The Danish corps under the command of General von Ewald, which had possession of Cuxhaven, and the district of the Weser and the Elbe, on the approach of the corps of the Duke of Brunswick, were collected at Bremerlehe, has, since the arrival of the Wes...phalian troops at Bremen, crossed the Elbe, a... repaired to Pinneberg, where its head quarters are established.

Since the embarkation of the Duke of Brunswick Ools, every thing has been quiet in this neighbourhood. From Hanover we learn that Dutch troops were to commence their march towards Holland on the 16th.

We have received the following intelligence from St. Petersburg :—

"The Circassians, instigated by the Turks, lately passed in great numbers the river Ruban, descended into the plains, plundering and robbing every where and menacing the Governor of New Russia, the Duke de Richelieu, with an invasion. The Marquis de Traverse, who commands the Russian squadron in the Black sea, resolved to repel the invaders, and punish the robbers; for that purpose he sent a detachment of vessels, with troops on board, towards the fortress Anap, the most important spot where they could be brought to obedience. He also caused a column to pass Bugas, in order to approach the said fortress on that side.

"As soon as the vessels were arrived before Anap, they commenced a brisk cannonade, and compelled the Circassians to evacuate the fortress; on which the troops took possession of the town. The column which was sent by land in like manner repelled the assault of the roving bodies of Circassians, and arrived safe at the fortress; but it was found necessary to send out a detachment, in order to disperse 5000 of the enemy, which had attacked the rear; and this succeeded accordingly.

"The Commandant then made use of all means to bring back the Circassians to their duty; but as this produced no effect, and they evinced an irreconcileable hate towards the Russians, two detachments were sent out to punish the insurgents. The first of these destroyed several villages, dispersed a corps of 12,000 circassians, and took a number of prisoners. The other detachment also destroyed several villages, and drove the enemy before them. After this chastisement, the Marquis de Traverse issued a Proclamation, in which the inhabitants are required to submit themselves, and threatening all hostile proceedings with the severest punishment. All further military operations had for the present ceased."

NEW YORK, AUGUST 2.

Mr. Coles, the Messenger to France, in the Syren, passed through this city yesterday morning, on his way to the city of Washington. The celerity with which Mr. Coles travelled, has led to the opinion that he is the bearer of important dispatches from France. Added to this, we understand, that at the time of his departure for France, it was his intention, in case the state of our affairs would permit, to remain in that country two or three years. His sudden return, therefore, does not augur favourable to the hopes of a good understanding with the French Government. Several late letters concur in alluding to the probability of Mr. Armstrong's speedy return home. Every information from France increases in hostility to this country. A recent letter from Paris positively states that Mr. Armstrong's luggage was actually shipped on board the Mentor, and that he was to embark immediately. The French Government, it is said, will give facility & safety to our commerce on no other terms than our withdrawing from all connection with Great Britain. The American property in France, it is apprehended, will be sacrificed the moment Mr. Armstrong withdraws from the country. To what a deplorable humiliating condition are we reduced! At the approaching meeting of the Heads of Department, it will fortunately happen that the Cabinet is in possession of very late dispatches from France as well as England. They will be presented with a whole view of the existing state of our foreign relations.

SEPTEMBER 7.

The Marquis de la Romana has proposed to re-organize & establish the Irish brigades of Spain on their antient footing, and has offered to Colonel Carrol the command of the principal regiment, that of Hibernia. The acceptance of this offer by Colonel Carrol is, of course, subject to the pleasure of his Majesty's Government. Captain Stoner, who came passenger in the *Arethusa*, and brought the disp...ches from the Marquis, is of the regiment ...Hibernia, and is instructed to request the sa...tion and support of his Majesty's Ministe... to this measure. It has been found, du... the whole of the patriotic contest ...e Irish regiments particularly ...ed themselves; and their officers were ...t forward setting a glorious example ...and devotion, as may be easily ascer...reverting to the sieges of Saragossa ... and every other service of peculiar ...Indeed, so well was Buonaparte a...vincible bravery and incorruptible ...troops, that, from the moment that he meditated the subjugation of Spain, he studied to remove them out of the way. His instrument, the Prince of the Peace, had at one time persuaded Charles IV. to disband all the Irish regiments. But the Count of Bearhaven, Colonel of the regiment of Hibernia, remonstrated with his Majesty, and shewed him, that by the origin...l constitution of these regiments the Crown ... Spain was bound to maintain them, at le... as long as any corps of junior formation ...here kept up. Godoy, however, th...gh d...ppointed of his scheme of disbanding, ...ok measures for reducing the establishments ...ery low by omitting the care that had been previously bestowed in obtaining recruits, and encouraging the descendants of the antient Irish Catholic families to take commissions in other regiments.

The following is an extract of a letter received dated Surinam, June 12, 1809 :—

"As Mrs Clarke and the Duke of York's story must be fresh in your memory, you cannot have forgot the name of Samuel Carter: that very person is now at this place, a Lieutenant in the 16th Regiment of foot; he his a very gay and genteel young man, very well liked by his brother officers, and is a great favourite of the ladies. When the news appeared concerning his former situation, the officers met to consult if they could allow him to remain a messmate among them, and it was agreed that he had never conducted himself derogatory to the character of a gentleman, and therefore they would take no notice of that which appeared in the papers. He has lately fought a duel with an officer who made some unhandsome allusion to the business, in which he wounded his antagonist."

The letters from Malta are of the 21st June, and state that the merchants had received accounts by the *Thames* frigate, of the French being in possession of Trieste at that time; and that on their arrival there they ordered such a contribution to be levied on the town as could not possibly be paid. On failure, they seized and sent to the army as hostages 40 of the principal English merchants who had formed establishment there.—The American Consul was also obliged to fly. Every kind of colonial produce is a mere drug at Malta, owing to numerous arrivals of American vessels with West Indian and American cargoes."

Report says that the expedition which has just returned from the Scheldt, is to sail immediately to Spain. We wish it more honour and success than it has hitherto obtained; but are so dispirited by its recent failure, as hardly to have heart to augur well, even of British valour and constancy.

EAST INDIA HOUSE—SEPTEMBER 28.

Yesterday a Quarterly General Court was held at the East India-House, which was respectably attended.

After the usual forms, the Chairman (Mr. Grant) submitted a Resolution of the Court of Directors, reappointing Mr. Thos. Locke, one of the Cadets on the Madras Establishement, who had been dismissed in consequence of having corruptly obtained their appointment in the service. He then moved, that the said Resolution be confirmed, under the condition, that he be considered as having entered the service *de novo*, which motion passed unanimously.

Letter of his Majesty the Emperor and King.

"PARIS, SEPT. 13.—Count De Hunneburg, our War Minister, has sent accounts which have been laid before him containing the following assertions :—"The Governor commanding at Flushing is stated not to have executed the order which we had given him, of opening the dikes and inundating the island of Walcheren, as soon as a superior hostile force should have disembarked on its shores. He is moreover accused of having surrendered the place which we had entrusted to his care, not only before the enemy had crossed the moat, and when no breach had been effected in the ramparts, which remained in fact, and in consequence had not once been stormed, but even when the trenches of the enemy were at a distance of 150 toises from the town, and he had still 4000 men in arms capable of doing duty.—In a word, Flushing is stated to have surrendered through the first effects of a bombardment.—Should all this be true, the Governor would be guilty; and it would remain only to ascertain, whether his conduct ought to be attributed to treachery or to cowardice.

"We send you this letter, in order that, as soon as you shall have received it, you would collect a Council for Inquiry, which will be composed of Count Aboville, Senator; Count Rampon, ditto; Vice-Admiral Thevenard; and Count Sengis, First Inspector General of Artillery. All the pieces which will be found in the offices of your Ministry, and those of the Navy, Interior, Police, or any other department, respecting the surrender of Flushing, not only as far as they may may relate to the defence, but to any object which may concern the service, shall be conveyed to the Council and be laid before them, with the result of this inquiry.

"This letter having no other end, we pray God that he may have you, Count de Hunneburg in his holy-keeping.

"Given in our Imperial Camp at Schoenberg Sept. 7, 1809. (Signed) "NAPOLEON."

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.
This present Evening will be acted a Comic Opera, called
THE BEGGAR'S OPERA.
To which will be added, the Farce of
IS HE A PRINCE?
Boxes 7s. Pit 4s. Gallery 2s. Upper Gallery 1s.

The Committee for examining the affairs of Covent-garden Theatre, consisting of the following Gentlemen, Alderman Sir Charles Price, Bart. M. P. Sir Thomas Plumer, Knight, his Majesty's Solictor-General, John Sylvester, Esq. Recorder of the City of London, John Whitmore, Esq. Governor of the Bank of England, and John Julius Angerste...n Esq. have authorised the Proprietors to publish the following report in their names :—

We do hereby certify, that, after a full and attentive examination of the subject which we have been desired to investigate by the Proprietors of Covent-garden Theatre, for the satisfaction of the Public, in respect to the rate of profit received by them from the new, that the following is the result of our inquiry:

The rate of profit actually received upon an average of the last six years, commencing in 1803 (the deriod of the present co-partnership in the Theatre), upon the capital embarked theirein, we have ascertained to have amounted to 6 3-eighths per cent. per annum, charging the concern with only the sum actually paid for insurance on such part of the capital as was incured; but, if the whole of the capital had been insured, the profit would have been red...ed to very little more than five per cent. ... for want of this full insurance, the Propr... being in part their own insurers, sustained ... by the late fire, for which no compensation ... been made, to the amount of more than th... whole of their profits for the above period of six years.

The rate of profit likely to be received in future from the new Theatre, depending in part upon the amount of bills, not yet delivered, and of estimates not fully ascertained, and on the future receipts of the house, which are subject to various contingencies, cannot be ascertained with the same degree of certainty; but upon the best consideration we have been able to give this subject, after having recourse to every source of information, oral and written, we are sully satisfied that the future profits of the New Theatre, at the proposed advance in the prices of admission, will amount to only three and a half per cent. per annum upon the capital expended in the Theatre, if the same be insured; and that, upon the same supposition of insurance, at the former prices of admission, the Proprietors will, in our judgment, annually sustain a loss of near ¾ per cent. per ann. on their capital.

CHARLES PRICE,
THOMAS PLUMER,
JOHN SILVESTER,
JOHN WHITMORE,
JOHN JULIUS ANGERSTEIN.

The Proprietors have the honour of presenting to the Public the report of the Gentlemen who kindly undertook the investigation of the accounts of the Theatre, and cannot but feel assured that a liberal and enlightened People will now be convinced, that the alteration in the prices arise solely from the impossibility of their continuing the public amusements on the former terms of admission.

Statement of the Accounts of Covent-Garden Theatre for the last Six Years, most respectfully offered to the Public.

		l.	s.	d.
1803-4.	Received	61,682	13	10
1804-5.	Do.	70,727	9	10
1805-6.	Do.	56,055	18	5
1806-7.	Do.	68,186	7	5
1807-8.	Do.	68,038	14	7
1808-9.	Do.	46,342	13	0
		365,983	17	1
Deduct the payments in six years		307,912	0	0
		58,071	17	1
Deduct outstanding debts		8,00	0	0
Profit, divided by 6		50,071	17	1
Average of each year		8,345	6	2

		l.	s.	d.
1803-4	Paid	58,926	18	7
1804-5	Do.	81,057	11	6
1805-6	Do.	47,975	2	2
1806-7	Do.	68,391	6	4
1807-8	Do.	62,406	8	3
1808-9	Do.	47,331	11	2
		366,091	18	0
Deduct what was drawn out by the Proprietors		58,179	18	0
Paid in six years		307,812	0	0

Errors excepted.

R. HUGHES, Treasurer.
JOHN TULL, Dep. Treasurer.

Sworn before me, the 26th Sept. 1809.
C. FLOWER, Mayor.

One of the Honourable Members of the *Four-in-hand* Club lately on his return to London, stopped at the Red Lion Inn, at Brentford. An old woman wanting to go to London, went to the Honourable Driver, supposing him to be the coachman and the carriage to be a stage-coach, and asked him to take her to London; to which he agreed, but persuaded her to get inside, observing that they should not fall out when they got to London about the fare.

PRICE OF STOCKS,—...

Three per Cent. Cons. for money ... prem. Omnium 2 prem.—Excheq. ...

PRICE OF STOCKS Y...

Bank Stock shut.
3 per Cent. Cons 68 [illegible]
5 per Cent. Navy 99 [illegible]
India Stock 183 7½
India ...

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.
THOMAS ALEXANDER EGLAN.
vers.
JOHN GILL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 15th Instant, will be Sold by Sheriff's Sale, at a Godown adjoining the Sheriff's Office in Davidson Street, Black Town, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a Quantity of Household furniture, China ware and Sundry Tools &c. being the property of the above named Defendant, and seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE [illegible]ADY MONEY ONLY.

No articles will be delivered untill paid for and all Articles Sold and not Cleared away in 5 days, will be resold at the risk of the first Purchaser and all advantages forfeited.

S. H. GREIG,
SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Madras, *5th March*, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of PATRICK BOWIE, formerly a Surgeon in the Service of the Honorable East India Company on the Madras Establishment, and late of Keithock in North Britain Esquire, deceased; having been granted by and under the Seal of the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury to WILLIAM DALLAS, of the City of Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet one of the Executors therein named.—All persons having any demands against the said Estate, or being indebted, or holding any property belonging thereto, are requested forthwith to send in their claims, pay their debts and deliver over such property to Messrs. ADRIAN DE FRIES and Co. of Madras, Merchants, the constituted Attornies of the said Executor in India.

Fort St. George, February 24, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Proposals will be received at His Majesty's Victualling Office, on or before Monday the 12th Instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the supply of Twenty Thousand Star Pagodas, for Bills on the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy London.—The Proposals to specify the rate of Exchange for Bills at 90 days sight.

VICTUALLING-OFFICE, MADRAS, 5th March, 1810.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A HANDSOME Bay, half-bred-Arab Horse, 4 years old, and near 14 hands high. He goes well in Saddle and has been driven in single and double harness. His Sire was a famous Arab Hunter, and could leap nine feet. Price only 125 Pagodas.

For particulars enquire of the Printer of this Paper, or of Messrs. BALFOUR and HOGG, Auctioneers, Blacktown.

CHATEAU MARGOT.

Branson and Mackey,
RESPECTFULLY INFORM
THE PUBLIC,
THAT THEY HAVE
RECEIVED ORDERS
TO LOWER THE PRICE
OF THE ABOVE
W I N E,
FROM THIS DAY
TO EIGHT PAGODAS A DOZEN.

MADRAS, *March 6*, 1810.

Bengal Dooley-made *PALANQUEENS.*

Ashton and Meppen,
Have Two neat and Fashionable
BENGAL DOOLEY-MADE
PALANQUEENS,
Which will be sold on moderate terms.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Ashton and Meppen,
WILL HAVE A SALE
ON FRIDAY NEXT,
ON WHICH DAY WILL BE SOLD
SEVERAL SADDLE
AND
BANDY HORSES,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
FURTHER PARTICULARS
WILL BE MENTIONED
IN HAND BILLS.

COMMISSION SALE.

Ashton and Meppen,
HAVE A FEW DOZEN
OF EXCELLENT
BRANDY,
SUCH AS THEY CAN
WARRANT THE PRICE
SEVEN PAGODAS PER DOZEN.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Ashton & Meppen,
A SMALL
QUANTITY OF
Bengal Table Cloths,
AND
TOWELS,
THE FORMER ARE OF
DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS,
OF A GOOD QUALITY,
AND
WILL BE SOLD
REASONABLE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

A BAY ARAB BANDY HORSE, warranted sound and free from vice, would answer well a timid driver, he is the Property of a Gentleman who has left the Settlement, and will be sold reasonable.

Pegue Horses,

BY THE LAST ARRIVALS.

ASHTON & MEPPEN,
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A PAIR of BAY PEGUE HORSES, that are a good match, the one about six, and the other about seven years of age, the owner will part with them on moderate terms.

THEY HAVE ALSO
FOR SALE,

A handsome well made PEGUE HORSE, about six years of age, he is of a large size and appears to be perfectly mild, though very spirited.

SEA COTS.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE for Sale on Commission, a few excellent Sea Cots, made up of the best materials, with Screws complete, which will be sold considerably less than the usual price.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By Balfour and Hogg,
[illegible]T THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
This d[illegible], TUESDAY, the 6th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST 10 O'CLOCK,

EIGHTEEN Jars of Preserved Pears, and twelve Europe Hams, Two Bolts Chittagong Canvas, a Telescope, a Liquor Stand, Nine Silver Mounted Corks, a few Double Bolted Padlocks, Two hundred Ostrich Feathers, Six Bottles Rose Water, (from Bussorah,) Eight Pints of French Olives, Fourteen do. Sallad Oil, a few pair Men's Shoes, Thirty Pair Ladies China Shoes, Six dozen best Stone China Desert Plates, gilt borders, Six dozen do. do. Tea Cups and Saucers, One dozen Wash Hand Basons and Goglets.

AND AT 12 O'CLOCK,
TWELVE DOZEN
A L E.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour & Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On FRIDAY next, the 9th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
At half past Ten o'Clock,
FORTY PIECES
OF
FINE
Bengal Charconnahs.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

By Balfour & Hogg,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
On TUESDAY next, the 13th Instant,
A CHOICE COLLECTION
OF
BOOKS,
Catalogues of which will be published and distributed.
AT T[illegible]E SAME TIME,

A FEW yards of Scarlet Cloth, twelve yards Silver Braid, Gold and Silver Bullion, three Silver Cups for Perfumes, a Salver, one pair Silver Snuffers, one Uttr Stand (Silver) two Escrutoires,

AND
VARIOUS OTHER
ARTICLES.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

By Balfour and Hogg,
A PAIR OF
SERVICEABLE
CAMELS,
WITH SADDLES.
Price 140 Pagodas.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,
A FEW CORGES
OF
VERY FINE
Bengal Charconnahs,
AND
DOOREAS,
OF VARIOUS CHOICE PATTERNS,
JUST RECEIVED.
AHD
A FEW PIECES
OF
EUROPE CALICO
AND
MARSEILLES QU[illegible]
FOR
WAISTCOA[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

By James Dobbin,
AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On THURSDAY next, the 8th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
If not previously disposed off by Private Contract.

THAT large and excellent Dwelling Hou[illegible] with Suitable out Offices and Garden sit[illegible]ated, at the Red-hills, belongnig to the Est[illegible] of the late JAMES CALL, Esq.

The Ground measuring in the whole abo[illegible] 25 Cawnies.—The Garden is well stocke[illegible] fruit trees and watered by a large tank [illegible]vith is the Honorable the Company's Grant [illegible]here same. [illegible] the

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. of the purchase mo[illegible] paid down immediately after the [illegible]ey to be remainder in ten days, in default [illegible], and the premises will be put up and res[illegible]which the and expence of the first purch[illegible]t the risk advantages forfeited. [illegible] with all

N. B. The Expence of Conv[illegible] borne by the Purchaser. [illegible]nce to be

Further particulars may be k[illegible] cation to JAMES DOBBIN [illegible] on application Room. Auction

To be Sold by Public Auctio[illegible]

By James Dob[illegible]in,
On FRIDAY, the 9th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
Opposite the Honorable Company' Custom House.

FOUR hundred very good Teak Joists, which will be put up in small Lots for the Convenience of the Purchasers.

N. B. Terms of sale Ready mony.

ADVERTISEMENT.

JAMES DOB[illegible]N,

MOST respectfully acquain[illegible]e Gentlemen of the Settlement, t[illegible]e Sale of the remainder of the Property o[illegible] late BENJAMIN ROEBUCK, Esq will [illegible]mence this day at half past ten o'Clock [illegible]e following articles, viz.

Pier Glasses, Pictures, Wines [illegible] the Conveyances, Globe and Wall Lamps.

ALSO

A few articles of Furniture, Telescopes, and a Merlin's weighing machine.

AND

To-morrow WEDNESDAY,

Books, Glass, China, and Queens ware and sundry other articles.

N. B. Terms of sale Ready Money.

Calcutta Lottery.

TWELFTH & LAST DAY'S DRAWING,
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1810.

No. 1300 drawn a Prize of 100 Rupees, but as Fiftieth Drawn on the last Day, entitled to a further Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 3044 a Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2672 a Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1464 3284 Prizes of 5000 Sicca Rs. each.
Nos. 1624 187 Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rs. each.

PRIZES OF 100 SICCA RUPEES EACH.

1	21	36	100	114	127	142	182
212	323	[illegible]78	379	390	457	464	488
524	526	[illegible]33	549	619	639	683	703
727	737	754	773	784	850	872	886
985	1087	1090	1113	1140	1157	1175	1259
1309	1328	1355	1411	1412	1426	1436	1447
1498	1509	1527	1530	1532	1540	1593	1608
1622	1670	1819	1873	1940	1978	1984	1993
2012	2035	2064	2129	2155	2170	2192	2193
2206	2247	2273	2519	2562	2603	2640	2657
2699	2706	2715	2726	2788	2842	2904	2915
2966	2995	1300	3109	3152	3250	3262	3289
3303	3309	3356	3360	3401	3415	3437	[illegible]
3500	3508	3512	3555	3561	3577	[illegible]	[illegible]
3695	3712	3849	3892	3894	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4067	4071	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]							

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJ[illegible]

*** It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to whi[illegible] and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1810.

THE COURIER,—October 2.

We understand it to be the language of Mr. Canning's friends, that Lord Wellesley cannot take a seat in the Cabinet, unless he himself is a controuling Member of it. It is Mr. Canning's own fault, he has none but himself to blame, if at this hour he does not belong to the Cabinet; and highly as we respect his talents, (and they cannot be respected too highly) we shall always continue to lament that in such times as these he should have thought it necessary to withdraw himself from his Majesty's Councils, because he found himself unable to dictate who, and in what House of Parliament, should be his Majesty's Prime Minister.

Whatever may have been the bonds of union between him and Lord Wellesley, we cannot think so unworthily of either as to suppose it possible that, in such extraordinary and unexpected circumstances, there should not remain to both the most entire and uncontrouled freedom of action. We think too well of Mr. Canning ever to believe, that whatever may be the line of conduct which, in his own person, he may think expedient to pursue, he could consent to be the supposed cause of depriving the country of the powerful, the acknowledged abilities of Lord Wellesley; and on the other hand having so high an opinion of Lord Wellesley's wisdom, and indeed of his patriotism, we hope that he has not so shackled himself, as by some he is represented to have. His Lordship could not possibly have foreseen the events which have so recently occurred. He may have contemplated the possibility of Mr. Canning's resignation, but the cause of his actual resignation has sufficiently transpired to make us believe that Lord Wellesley cannot conceive himself to be bound and fettered by such declarations as could only be applicable to that state of things which still existed when his Lordship quitted England.

We call upon his Majesty's Ministers to make the offer to Lord Wellesley, and as public men are the property of their country, we are confident, from our opinion of his Lordship's character, that the call will be successful.

But Lord Wellesley is not the only one to whom our hopes and wishes are at this time directed. Let Lord Melville be sent for. What cowardice and folly it has been to possess such a man, and not to use him! We have already stated that his Lordship's son is to have a seat in the King's Councils; and from this, looking as we do towards the farther, we argue well.

"ANTWERP, SEPT. 14.

"We continue working at the fortifications. The battery, called the *Imperiale*, is finished. The Dutch have erected a battery in South Beveland. They found it evacuated by the enemy, and only took a dozen of waggoners."

A ship of 74 guns, to be called the *Talavera*, is ordered to be built at Portsmouth.

Capt. Sir Michael Seymour is appointed to command the *Niemen* frigate, which he recently captured.

Letters from Bourdeaux, of the 10th ult. state, that considerable reinforcements were daily passing through for Spain, and that the French army would act on the defensive till their arrival They also express hopes of the speedy and favourable termination of the negociation with Austria.

Capt. George Seymour is appointed to command the *Manilla* frigate, lately launched at Woolwich.

The triumphal arch erected in the Carousal at Paris, by order of Bonaparte, to immortalize the glory of the French armies, is finished. It faces the Thuilleries on one side, in the direction of the Vestibule, and the Louvre on the other. It is 45 feet in height, 60 in length, and 20½ in theickness.

At a meeting of the Livery of the Company of Fishmongers, held at their Hall on Saturday last, it was resolved that it was their wish, that the Company should dine together on the 25th day of October, to celebrate the day on which our most gracious Sovereign will enter into the fiftieth year of his reign; and Mr. Samuel Dixon was requested to communicate their desire to Carpenter Smith, Esq. Prime Warden.

A congratulatory Address is to be drawn up and signed by the Mayor, Corporation, and Inhabitants of Windsor, and its environs, and presented to his Majesty by Colonel Desbrow and Rich. Ramsbottom, Esq. Members for the Borough.—The Mayor, &c. go to church on the 25th of October. It is requested that the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), and the King's Own Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Militia, and the Volunteers of Windsor and Clewer, do attend, and fire a *feu de joie*, together with the discharge of 50 pieces of cannon. Dinners are to be provided at all the inns and taverns &c. for those who wish to take tickets. The poorer inhabitants of the town of Windsor and Clewer, who are not above accepting of bread, meat, and beer, to be provided with them that day, to enjoy the festival. A ball and supper the following evening at the Town hall, for the Ladies. And to prevent accidents, it is resolved, that a grand piece of illumination be erected, and a grand display of fire-works and a discharge of fifty pieces of cannon on a conspicuous part.

M. Degen, a watchmaker of Vienna, who invented a machine, by which a person might rise into the air, has made several public experiments, and risen to the height of 54 feet, flying in various directions with the celerity of a bird. The machine is formed of two parachutes of taffeta, which may be folded up or extended at pleasure; and the person who moves them is placed in the centre.

An ingenious German, M. Bozzine, has announced, in several journals, the invention of a machine, intended to throw light into the interior of the animal body. It is composed of a recipient containing the light; of tubes which direct its rays to the cavities which it is wished to enlighten; and of reflecting tubes. which transmit the luminous rays to the eye of the observer.

Anecdote of the late Earl of Chesterfield.—A high post being once vacant under Geo. II. some of his courtiers ventured to recommend to his Majesty a certain Nobleman, not knowing that the King had predisposed of the place in favour of another Gentleman: and his Majesty seeing them so anxious to serve their friend, contrary to his private intentions, went to the window, threw up the sash in a pet, and turning his back upon them, said, "You may put in the devil, if you please."—Whereupon his Lordshid, who was to fill up the Commission, going up to the King, said very gravely, "Sir, if I put in the devil, shall I address him in the usual form of *To our well beloved Cousin and faithful Counseller?*" This diverting question threw his Majesty into a violent fit of laughter, and entirely dispelled his resentment.

October 3.

Some more French Papers are arrived. They are to the 24th. German Papers that also arrived to the 23d. All that is of any importance in them we have extracted. They leave the question of peace or war undecided.—Negociations for peace and preparations for war go hand in hand.—There is in some of the articles in the minor Paris Papers a tone and a language by no means friendly to the Austrian Cabinet; the Moniteur, however, preserves a studied silence. The Official Paper contains a journal of the operations on the Scheldt, from the period of the surrender of Flushing, to the evacuation of Batz by the English. The following passages are extracted from the journal.—After speaking of the means employed to secure Antwerp and the fleet, it says,—

"We must, however, acknowledge, that time would have been wanting to finish these immense preparations on every point, and that hostile fortune might have granted some momentary advantages to the English, had they, on the 19th of August, made their attack, and displayed all their means with the prudence and boldness indispensably necessary to meet such difficulties and such adversaries."

"Every day of delay rendered the attack more difficult, and its success more doubtful."

"Every thing shewed the enemy wavering in his plans; misinformed, or mistrustful; confounded at the sight of unforseen obstacles; spending in reconnoitering, the time which served to increase them, and losing, with the opportunity the will of attacking us. His boats employed in sounding the channel of the Scheldt proved that he was not acquainted with its windings."

October 4.

The Munich Court Gazette of Sept. 14, contains the following General Order, published in the Austrian head-quarters:

"My beloved subjects, and even my enemies, know that I did not engage in the present war from motives of ambition, nor a desire of conquest. Selfpreservation and independence, a peace consistent with the honour of my Crown, and with safety and tranquillity of my people, constituted the exalted and sole aim of my exertions.

"The chance of war disappointed my expectations; the enemy penetrated into the interior of my dominions, and over-ran them with all the horrors of war; but he learned, at the same time, to appreciate the public spirit of my people, and the valour of my armies. This experience, which he dearly bought, and my constant solicitude to promote the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negociation for peace.

"My Ministers empowered for that purpose have met those of the French Emperor. My wish is an honourable peace—a peace, the stipulations of which offer a prospect and possibility or duration. The valour of my armies, their unshaken conrage, their ardent love of their country, their desire, strongly pronounced, not to lay down their arms till an honourable peace shall have been obtained, could not not allow me to agree to conditions which threatened to shake the very foundation of the Monarchy, and disgrace us.

"The high spirit which animates my troops, affords me the best security that, should the enemy yet mistake our sentiments and disposition, we shall certainly obtain the reward of perseverance.

(Signed) FRANCIS."

Comorn, Aug. 16, 1809.

Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens is appointed Secretary to the Commander in Chief, in the room of Colonel Gordon, promoted to be Commissary General.

French and Austrian Armies.—The following are stated, in recent letters from Vienna, as the respective positions of the French and Austrian armies at the beginning of September:—The corps of General Hiller has descended the Danube to Cest, and from following of the army. The corps of Prince Hohenzollern is established on the side of Grau; the other corps are encamped on the left bank of the Danube, either on the side of Comorn, or towards the frontiers of Bohemia and Moravia, where its last link connects with the first of the army of the Archduke Ferdinand Gen. Guily commands in Croatia.

The French positions have undergone but little change. The army of Italy occupies the territory of the coast of the Adriatic, Carinthia, Carniola, Styria, and a part of Hungary: its head-quarters are at Raab, and Marshal Macdonald has his at Gratz; Marshal Oudinot occupies the banks of the Morava, which separates Hungary from Moravia. The Duke of Dantzic occupies Upper Austria, and the frontiers of the Tyrol Marshal Massena occupies the western part of Moravia, and Marshal Davoust the eastern; the Bavarian division is at Lintz

Yesterday the Earl of Chatham gave a grand dinner to a large party of Military Gentlemen, at his house in Hill-street.

Lord Mulgrave gave a grand dinner yesterday to the Lord Chancellor, Earls Bathurst and Harrowby, Sir R Bickerton, Sir R. Strachan, Mr. Ward, &c. at his seat at Fulham.

Yesterday the Duchess of Brunswick entertained her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, his Highness the Duke of Brunswick-Oels, Countess of Effingham, Lady De Clifford, and Lady Charlotte Lindsey, with a grand dinner, at her house at Blackheath.

The Spanish official account of the battle of Talavera is published. It has all the appearance of a candid and honourable detail. Due credit is given to the skill of our General, and the valour of our troops.

A letter from Rome states, that all the heads of Religious Houses throughout the whole of the Papal States, have been carried to France under an escort.

Iceland.—This large island, subject to the Crown of Denmark, and containing an extent of surface nearly equal to England, was, we understand, provisionally taken under the protection of our Government in July last.—Strange as it may appear, the island was in effect reduced by six seamen belonging to a letter of marque from the Thames. These dauntless fellows took the Governor and the whole Danish garrison prisoners. The native Icelanders are estimated at 45,000; but they are much scattered, have little communication with each other, and are miserably poor. They did not seem at all to interest themselves in the question who should be their rulers. The Danish Governor, Count Tramp, is arrived at Leith, on his way to London. Mr. Hooker, a Gentleman of fortune from England, at the suggestion of Sir Joseph Banks, spent the summer in Iceland in investigating its natural history. He travelled with a retinue of Icelanders, as far up the country as the perennial snow would permit, pitching his tent wherever interesting objects, such as the Greyser fountains, invited. He made a large collection of specimens of quadrupeds, birds, insects, plants, and minerals, (especially plants and insects, in which departments he made several discoveries); and he often spent many hours in making drawings, at which he was excellent. He likewise purchased in different places many Icelandic books, and weapons, dresses, &c. at high prices. We regret to hrve to add, that nearly the whole of this active gentleman's labours were lost by the disastrous circumstance of the vessel in which he embarked for London, (the Sally Letter of Marque,) taking fire, and being burnt to the water's edge. The crew and passengers were saved by another vessel which at that time providentially hove in sight. Mr. Hooker was brought to Leith by the Talbot sloop of war, whose officers shewed him the utmost civility and attention in his misfortunes. The Talbot encountered very bad weather on her passage from Iceland, and carried away her fore-mast off the Faroe Isles.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, AUG. 17.

In the present situation of affairs, we must either continue the embargo policy, or use every exertion to bring the Commercial Treaty with France to favourable issue. As the British have thus treacherously conducted towards a nation who had done and risked every thing to preserve their friendship, it is but just that we should now attempt to conciliate France. For to engage in hostilities with the whole world, because England acts ungratefully, would surely be no evidence of political sagacity, or of an attention to national interests.

For the security of American commerce, we look to Gen. Armstrong and the Hon. John Q. Adams. At the Courts of France and Russia we have reason to believe that our commercial relations will be placed upon a secure and permanent basis. When the principle of the freedom of the seas shall be acknowledged, if the Commercial Treaty now negociating with France is concluded, we shall participate in the advantages resulting from it, and the American Eagle will again rise triumphant over every sea.

AMERICA AND FRANCE.

We stated in our last, that Bonaparte had manifested a disposition to relax in his outrageous conduct towards the United States.—By letters from Paris to July 6, it is said that Negociations for a Commercial Arrangement had commenced between Gen. Armstrong and Mr. Hauterive, appointed in the absence of Champagny.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Halifax, to his Friend in this Town, dated August 1.

"Yesterday arrived here a sloop of war of 18 guns, with a French frigate of 48 guns, her prize. She is one of those which escaped from Guadaloupe a short time since, and has a valuable cargo of sugar, cocoa, and 1,200,000lbs. coffee on board."

FOREING INTELLIGENCE.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS

VIENNA, SEPT. 7.

The Duke of Auerstadt has issued a proclamation, in which he says that all those who shall keep up any danger correspondence with the Austrian army, or who shall send to it provisions, arms, stores, or any recruits raised in the countries occupied by the French armies, shall be considered as traitors, and punished as such.

The following Proclamation has just been published and stuck up:

A great number arms has been found buried under ground, near this capital; ten thousann muskets have been seized just as they were entering Presburg, several millions of florins were hid at the time that the Lrench emered Vienna; they have been discovered and seized. Several millions of bank notes, and a great number o bills belonging to the Austrian Government, are stil hidden in different places. His Majesty being desirous of revarding those who help to make such discoveries, grants the quarter of the value of the thing found to whoever shall cause to be discovered either muskets or warlike stores, soldiers' clothing, bank notes. money or claims belonging to me Austrian Government. These declarations may be made in writing or by word of mouth, either to the Intendant-General, or even to the Governors of provinces, or in fine to any French Agen.

At the head-quarters of Schoenbrunn, the 7th of September, 1809.

The Priece of Neuschatel, Vice-Constable, Major-General of the Army· ALEXANDER.

Undersigned,
The Governor-General, F. ANDREOSSY.

SEPTEMBER 9.

A deputation from Gallicia had, on the 3d of this month, their first audience of the Emperor Napoleon. It consists of Count Ignatius Potocki, General Bronikowski, and Count Thadoeus Mathusowiez. General Bronikowski received from his Imperial Majesty the insignia of the Legion of Honour. Prince Poniatowski, Commander in Chief of the Polish army in Gallicia, sends every day, by an estafette, his reports to the Prince of Neufchatel, Major-General of the grand army. The Prince trrnsmits to him direct the orders of the Emderor. The harvest is very good in Poland. They write from Klattau in Bohemia, that all the inhabitants of that country who have horses, have been ordered to bring them to the head quarters for the service of the army, under the penalty of a fine of crowns, and of as many strokes of a stick. The requisition of oxen has been suspended; but the troops continue, to the great detriment of the farmers, to carry off the hay and oats. All these preparations spread great uneasiness.

The search that has been made for papers in the archives of all the Austrian chanceries has produced a great sensation in Vienna. This measure, which was advised by prudence, has been justified by the results. It was after the seizure made at the time that these papers were examined, that the Major-General's Proclamation of the 7th of September was issued. The inhabitants continue to pay the contributions laid upon the town, and it is said that the amount of what remains to be acquitted will be raised by means of e new tax.—*Journal de l'Empire.*

VIENNA, *Sept.* 13.

The works undertaken by the French Engineers at the village of Spitz for the defence of Vienna, are not yet completely finished. They are also mounting on the bastions of the city large pieces of artillery. The Regency of Lower Austria has published that its resources are inadequate to meet the requisitions and contributions of war, and that it is constrained to levy a personal tax upon inhabitants of Vienna and the provinces, in conseqvence thereof, the Bishops, Prelates, and Abbots, are to pay 150 florins each, the Canons 50, the Deacons and Curates 10: all other Ecclesiastics 3, and the Subaltern Monks 2. The Princes are to pay 500, the Counts 150, the Barons 40, the Knights, Privy Counsellors, Vice-Presidents, Aulic Counsellors, Agents of the Court, and other persons of that description, 12; &c. None will be excepted but Ministers from Foreign Courts, and their suite; subjects of the Ottoman Porte; infirm old men, who are in the hospitals; the Friars of the Order of Mercy, and those of St. Elizabeth, and children under 12 years of age.

ANTWERP, SEPT. 15

We have at last received accounts of what is going forward at Flushing. The English are fottifying it; they have received positive orders to maintain it; but as our interests do not exactly accord with theirs, we shall soon devise means to derange the plan of the British Cabinet. The enemy has been obliged to abandon a 74 gun ship which stranded near Zieriezee, in the island of South Beveland. All the news from Holland confirms the evacuation of the island of Schouwen and the fort of Veere. It was at first said that the English had filled up the passage at the mouth of the Scheldt, but that news was false. His Highness the Prince of Ponte-Corvo set off this morning for the fort of Batz. His Excellency Marshal Dumonceau arrived at Antwerp to-day.

The sedentary guards are to do no other duty until further orders, than to make the patrols of the markets. The third cohort of the Moselle, coming from the department of the Scheldt, has just passed through this city on its march to Brussels. A strong detachment of men and artillery horses has just arrived here.

AUSTRIA.

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

The resignation of the Archduke Charles, the evident result of discontent, is still attributed to the state of his health. The Physicians, says the German Papers, will not answer for his life if he continue to take upon himself the charge of the war. It is difficult to believe in this new version, and we see much more clearly the cause of his resignation in the state of his army than in the state of his health.—Has he not himself hinted at the motives of his retreat in his Order of the Day? Does he speak of any thing else but his profound grief at the situation of affairs? Be that as it may, the Prince is now at Teschen.

The Archduke John is burthened with the enormous task which the Generalissimo thought above his strength—He has concentrated his army at Prague, attempting to increase it by levies made in Bohemia by the most aiolent means, such as tearing men from their homes. Soldiers, money, forage, labour, all are exacted by the Austrian Government with excessive rigour. Bohemia famished, ruined by the residence of her own defenders, affords the most deplorable spectacle; the most sinistrous futurity present itself; the offects of the bottle of Wagram have infused, despair into every heart—misery and famine complete the picture. Hungary has not replied to the frequent appeals to her Nobility; a levy ordered in Transylvania can only be effectual in six months.—*ercure de France.*

SWEDEN.

The following official document has been received by a running ship from Sweden:

(CIRCULAR)

" HELSINBURGH, SEPT, 12.

" The Minister for Foreign Affairs has the honour, in obedience to his Majesty's most gracious command, to communicate the following intelgence:

" The Imperial French Brigedier-General Landras, Governor of Stralsund, has deciared to the Ambassadors of his Royal Majesty, destined for the French Court, on their arrival at Stralsund, that through the French General Libbert in Stettin, he has received orders from the Prince of Neufchatel, in which he informs him, that the commercial intercourse between Pomerania and Sweden is to be at an end, and that the communication between two countries is to be regulated in the following manner.

" That the passage of the packets between Stralsund and Ystadt, for couriers and letters, shall alone remain open; and that the French Consuls in the ports of the Baltic, have, according to the statement of General Landras, received similar orders.

" His Royal Majesty's Charge d'Affaires in Hamburgh has reported, under the date of the 25th of last month, that in consequence of the intercession which the Senator Bourienne, Imperial French Minister in the Circle of Lower Saxony, had taken upon himself to make, with regard to the point, " how far the Swedish convoy which arrived off Wiemar, under the orders of Major Wahlstedt, would be allowed to take cargoes on board at that place, and to clear out for Swedish ports," M. Bourienne had not received any answer from his Imperial Majesty, but expected it on the 27th or 28th of last month, if his Majesty's orders could be immediately dispatched."

ON THE CORRESPONDENCE.

BETWEEN

LORD GRENVILLE AND MR. PERCEVAL.

It has ever been Lord Grenville's wish, as he informs Mr Perceval in his letter to him, *to soothe and not to inflame the divisions of the Empire.* It must therefore have been his desire to meet with a spirit of conciliation the offer made to him; and with this view of the subject, it must appear to be unountable that he should so studiously have avoided all such explanation, as he easily might have asked for, and would as readily have received.

If Lord Grenville's wish had been to communicate personally with the King, what prevented him from stationg to Mr. Perceval, that before they could meet to negociate, he should feel it to be his duty to ask an audience of his Majesty? If, on the other hand he had misconceived Mr. Perceval's intentions, and if he had supposed that he and Lord Grey were only to be considered as making an accession to the present Ministers, why did not his Lordship pay some attention to Mr. Perceval's assurance that accession to them had not been contemplated by either him or his Colleagues, but that they had called upon his Lordship and Lord Grey, in conjuction with themselves, to form a combined and extended Administration?

We do not, of course, pretend to be acquainted with Lord Grenville's secret sentiments—we can only argue upon those which his Lordship has chosen to avow; but were we obliged to state our own sentiments, we should have no scruple in saying, that, in our opinion, Lord Grenville would have acted differently, if, as he expected, he had found Lord Grey in London. We think that in that in that case an audience of his Majesty would have been applied for: of course it would not have been refused; and had explanation been the consequence, as in the nature of things it evidently must have been, the proofs would have been sufficient that such an union was intended as might have healed the divisions of the Empire, and that from no one would have been expected a dereliction of public principie.

Great stress has been laid on what Mr. Perceval stated in his letter, " that he did not propose an accession to the present, but the formation of a new Ministry." And in effect great stress ought to be laid on this statement, for on this the whole question turns. It certainly never was in the contemplation of his Majesty's present Ministers to destroy their own political existence; to abandon their Sovereign who had not withdrawn his confidence from them; and then to accept as a boon one or more seats in the Cabinet as might happen to suit the views of his Majesty's new advisers They would have met those who are their opponents upon equal terms. They would not have bargained for places with them; but to prove the liberality and fairness of their offer, they would have willingly consenied that the first and leading situation in the Cabinet should have been occupied by Lord Grenville or Lord Grey, and thus be taken from themselves. Had this been the result of explanation, it could not surely have been said that there was an intention unfairly to biass the Royal mind.

Lord Grey, who is in Northumberland, is at too great a distance to take a present share in these discussions. If he indeed were now in London, he might with perfect consistency " object to an existing Minister continuing one of the Administration," for with one sweep he openly declares that his junction with the present Ministers would be impossible. But Lord Grenville, on the contrary, *though with Lord* GREY *he thinks and acts in perfect unison*, could not object to any one individual in the present Cabinet, for more than once in his letter to Mr Peraeval he begs that this disavowal of personal objection may be distinctly understood, and therefore to him for such a purpose as, the one stated, there could be no want of exclusive communication with his Sovereign.

All communication that could have been desirable would have been readily granted to both the Noble Lords. They had been called upon by his Majesty, as his Counsellors, to give their advice, and it would not therefore be decorous of them to assert, that in what relates to measures, either past, present, or prospective, they would not have had ample means of delivering their full opinions. Let it be proved that that exclusion from direct previous communication with their Sovereign, was intenteded basis of the treaty, and then we may confess that the whole tenor of this part of their argment is deserving of attention.

The *Morning Chronicle* of to-day contains an article in reply to the observations we published yesterday, which article we deem it necessary to notice, more for what it omits than what it contains, more for what it conceals than what it confesses. Its whole intention is directed to the discussion of one point; that the party calling upon Lord Grenville called from the Seats of Office. Undoubtedly they did, and how could they call otherwise, unless they had committed the indecorum of giving in their resignations, and thus leaving the Monarch without a Minister? But the main point is this, and we request the Public to bear it in mind, that Lord Grenville would not join the Ministers because he had " objections to the principles of their Government, and to the circumstances which attended its formation;" he could not therefore " obey the call without the dereliction of public principles."

By this declaration his Lordship does declare, that he cannot take office with any who have thought it proper that his Majesty's conscience should not be forced upon a point of which he has given such repeated proofs that his opinion was settled upon principles which even those who may think them unwise and unfounded, cannot fail to respect. His Lordship will not take office without the Catholic Question is conceded to him. This is the only way in which we can construe his declaration, and the subject therefore resolves itself into two points:

Will the country have Lord Grenville who cannot he had unless the King renounces the great principle of his life, and acts against the ditates of his conscience? Is this the Jubilee the Country would give the King upon his entrance into the 50th year of his reign? or,

Will the Country give up Lord Grenville rather than force the conscience of the Sovereign."

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Sept.* 30.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 27th of September, 1809, present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Rev. Father in God, John Lord Bishop of London, was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

At the Council Chamber at the Queen's Palace the 27th September, 1809, present, the Lord of his Majesty's most Hon Privy Council.

It is this day ordered by their Lordships, that his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare the Former of a Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the proteation afforded the King's Majesty during a long and an arduous reign; such Prayer to be used in the service appointed for the day, after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Wednesday the twenty-fifth of October next, being the day on which his Majesty began his happy reign.

And it is hereby further ordered, that His Majesty's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several Churches of England and Wales, and the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

STEPHEN COTTERRL.

It is also ordered, that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, do at some time during the exercise of divine service, on the Sunday next ensuing the twenty-fifth of October next, put up their prayers and thanksgivings to Almighty God for the protection afforded to his King's Majesty duting a long and an arduous reign.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THE JUBILEE.

Alderman Wood rose to move a string of resolutions. The substance of the first was, that so much of the resolution of the last Court as related to illuminating Guildhall and providing a dinner, should be rescinded, as contrary to the thirty-second standing order of ... He should also move a resolution, that it was the opinion of the Court, that it would be more consonant to the wishes of his Majesty, and a better way of celebrating the Jubilee, that the money which was now intended to be expended on a dinner and an illumination, should be applied to building alms-houses for disaressed Freemen and their widows, and that the City should call upon the different Guilds to co-operate with them, and aid them in their purpose, which would be a much better mode of celebrating the day than what had been proposed.

The 32d standing order was then read, which was dated 31st of May 1805, and stated that no question affecting the estates or cash of the City, should be brough forward without a regular notice at the preceding Court, and also expressed in the summons.

At the request of Mr. Dixon, the 23th standing order was then read, which provided that no proceeding or resolution of that Court should be rescinded without similar notice.

After a short and irregular debate.

Mr. Dixon said that if the worthy Alderman wished to stand upon a standing order, he could not get rid of the other. He submitted, however, that it would be the best way to take first that part of the report, in which they all agreed, namely, for addressing his Majesty and going up to St. Paul's. After this part of the business was settled the worthy Alderman might afterwards go on with his motions.

Mr. Alderman Wood, after consulting with his friends, shid, that he was perfectly content that this business should be first settled, poovided it were understood that the motions were not abandoned.

Mr. Aldermn Goodbehere thought that the Court was at all times perfectly the master of its own proceedings, and might, if it thought porceedings, and might, if it thought proper, agree to any resolution, notwithstanding these standing orders which had been mentioned.

Mr. Waithman rose merely to speak to order. He never could conceive the resinding of a former resolution, or the violation of a standing order, as things of a trivial nature. He thought, on the contrary, that the departure from the established rules laid down to guide the Court, was a very serious thing To rescind a resolution as contrary to a standing order, he thought would be only getting rid of one iregularity by committing another. It was allowed, howevrr, that there had been very great irregularity at the last Court; and the Court itself was broke up on account of its irregularity. He therefore thought, that allthough it would be wrong to rescind a resolution of the last Court without due notice, yet it might be right to consider that resolution as a mere nullity, in consequence of its being passed in direct contradiction to the 32d standing order.

Mr. Alderman Wood said' that he had no objection to alter his motion according to the suggestions of the last speaker.

After some further conversation a Committee was appointed to prepare an Address of congratulation.

On the return of the Committee with the Address, strangers were excluded, and were not again admitted.

A Court was to be held to-morrow, avowedly for the purpose of appointing a Committee to conduct the entertainment for the Corporation on the 25th of October, &c,; but, till the determination of this Court is known, the business of the dinner and illumination may be considered as in suspense. Mr. Alderman Wood will bring fsrward his prodositinos. Adjourned at six o'clock.

A CURIOUS COURTSHIP.—A young gentleman and a lady, in a church in South Wales, happened to be in the same pew During the course of the sermon, the youth read something in the eyes of the fair, which made a much deeper impression on his mind than the pious lecture of the preacher. As love is seldom at a loss for an expedient, he presented her with the following verse from the second epistle of John:—" And now I beseech thee, lady, not as tho' I wrote a new commandment unto thee, but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." After perusal, she, in answer, opened the first chapter of Ruth, 19th verse:—

And Ruth said, intreat me not to leave thee, nor turn from following after thee; for whether thou goest I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." This was the treaty proposed, which in a little time was fully ratified by the clergyman.

FORT ST. GEORGE:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY M. KELLY.

ADDTL. SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

FRIDAY, ARCH 9, 1810.

THE TIMES,—Oct. 5, 1809.

The Ministerial arrangements are not yet complete, Mr. Perceval is the only Member of the *New* Administration whose appointment has received the customary sanction of the Sovereign. He yesterday kissed hands, on succeeding the Duke of Portland as first Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Robert Dundas, who is destined to the Colonial Department, has gone to Ireland to pack up his papers, and is expected back by Wednesday next, when he probably will go through the same ceremony. As to a successor to Mr. Canning, there is, we understand, great difficulty in finding any one who will accept the office on a *provisional* tenure. Lords Harrowby and Bathurst, certainly the latter, are understood to have declined it.

The next arrivals from the Continent may possibly bring an account of the notification of the rupture of the armistice. If Buonaparte have reason to suspect that either Russia or Prussia, or both are disposed to co-operate with Austria he will hardly hesitate to recommence hostilities; for we cannot suppose that that he will desist from his pretensions, through any fear of the combined efforts of Powers whom he has separately vanquished. It will be seen, from the extracts we have given from the German Papers, that the important position of Passau is rapidly rising into a fortress of the first order. In fact, the whole right bank of the Danube, from its confluence with the Inn to Presburgh, is fortified in such a manner as to afford compleat protection to the French in case of any great reverses in Upper Austria or Moravia. Their front thus secured, they would be assailable only on their flanks; from Hungary or Bavaria. From the former, we fear, they are not in much danger, and unless Prussia should make a vigorous effort, they have nothing to apprehend from the latter quarter; for the insurrection from which we once hoped so much, is, we fear, wholly extinguished. It is evident, therefore, that if hostilities are renewed, the advantages of position are for the present greatly on the side of the French. These advantages, however, are more adapted to defensive than offensive operations; and to such, probably, will the exertions of Buonaparte be restricted. So long as he is able to maintain possession of that large portion of the Austrian dominions which he now occupies, he will be in a situation to dictate peace, for he must be either bribed to quit the country, or to be beaten out of it. We fear Austria standing alone is not equal to the latter, and though she may reject conditions which would shake the foundation of the Monarchy, she will ultimately, unless the Powers mentioned in the first part of this article stretch forth a hand to save her, be obliged to submit to make great sacrifices. It is clear, from the great pains that are taken to fortify the line of the Danube, that Buonaparte counts upon retaining all the territory on the right bank as far as Presburgh, or that he means to make it the theatre of a long and obstinate war.

It is now confessed by the friends of Ministry, that the disgraceful failure of the Expedition to the Scheldt was owing to neglect; and "this "neglect," say they, existed in a department of which the public has as yet no suspicion." This is very consolatory information! to know that we have been injured beyond the powers of restitution or redress, and yet to be told that we do not know who it is that has inflicted on us these irreparable wrongs. Of this, however, we are certain, that on casting our eyes around all the departments of Government, we cannot perceive that any radical change has taken place in the constitution of any one of them; so that we are as likely to sustain a repetition of this neglect as not. No justice has been done us for the present, & of course no security afforded us for the future. An investigation is, however, it is said, to take place: we are sorry for it, we had rather have a trial than an investigation; an investigation has only the purpose of deception in view. The very term "investigation" has no existence either in the civil or military code of this country; and, like that of a Court of Inquiry, it has only been devised to baffle justice and screen guilt. Thus are we obliged to lower our law to the standard of our men, as we cannot find, or do not choose, men who are raised above the level of the law. These are melancholy reflections, in the present unhappy and oppressed state of Europe.

The sick officers brought to Harwich by the Lord Duncan packet, Capt. Hamilton, from Flushing, are upwards of 30, among whom are the Inspector Gen. of Hospitals, Mr. Webb; the Rev. Mr. Hormsby, Senior Chaplain to the Army; Assistant Commissary Gen. Rugland; Assistant Quarter Master General Pierrepont; and several other Staff & Regimental Officers, some of them so very ill that they were landed with great difficulty.—Transports, with 2000 sick, left the Island on Sunday last for the Downs.

The Muster Roll of the 82d Regiment, as made out in Lewes Barrack yard, since its return from the late expedition, exhibits 450 effective men. It went out upwards of 1000 strong.

Parliament is not expected to meet until after Christmas. The finances of the country, fortunately for Ministers, are in so flourishing a state that they will be able to defer accounting for the multiplied disasters of the last four months until that period. The Customs, it is asserted, have produced within the present year upwards of a million more than they did in the corresponding period of the last year. The Stamp duties also have been productive in an equal proportion; while, from the improvement in the collection of the Property Tax, that great source of revenue is become more abundant and less oppressive than heretofore.

His Imperial Highness Charles Ambrose, Prince Primate of Hungary, Archbishop of Gran, and brother of the Empress of Austria, died the beginning of September, of a putrid fever. He was not twenty three.

Yesterday morning about nine o'clock an alarm of fire was given at Apothecarys-Hall, occasioned by the bursting of a still head, charged with spirits. By the timely exertion of the persons employed on the premises, and the assistance of their own engine, it was happily extinguished with very little damage.

This day week, about two o'clock, a large lugger privateer chased a merchant brig close on shore at Bexhill, upon which the garrison turned out immediately to protect the brig, with their musketry, having no cannon. Aware of this circumstance, the privateer fired a broadside, but fortunately none of the soldiers were killed or wounded, notwithstanding one of the round shot, a 12-pounder, came through the Barrack Square and entered the Hospital, which is very much damaged, and one of the patients received a trifling wound from a splinter.

The Duke of Portland was considered in a very dangerous state yesterday. Mr. Home, the surgeon, and Mr. Walker, were with his Grace till two o'clock in the morning.

The embargo, it is said, has been taken off from all neutral vessels in the ports of France and Holland, upon the express condition, however, that none of them shall enter an English port; and that if searched by our cruizers, they shall, if afterwards captured by French cruizers, be considered lawful prizes to the captors.

A woman of the name of *Youngson*, drinking in company with two men at the Peace and Fame public house, in Plymouth, a few days ago, being accused by the landlord of purloining a drinking glass, (the men having previously left the room,) made use of the most horrid imprecations, wishing her arms might drop off, &c. in denial of the charge; but, on rising to quit the room, the glass was perceived to drop from under her clothes, and before she had power to reach the door, she fell down and fractured her leg in a dreadful manner.

THE COURT.

Yesterday, about twelve o'clock, his Majesty came to town, from Windsor, and was received at the Queen's Palace, by the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland.

Soon after two o'clock his Majesty held a Private Levee, which was attended by—

The Lord Chancellor, the First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Master General of the Ordnance, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the President of the Board of Controul, the Commander in Chief, the Judge Advocate, & the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The following had the honor of being presented to his Majesty:

Mr. Perceval, on his being appointed First Lord of his Majesty's Treasury, in the room of the Duke of Portland, resigned.

Major General the Earl of Dalhousie, on his being appointed to the command of the 6th Garrison Battalion.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John Cradock, on his return from Gibraltar.

The Earl of Coventry, on coming to his title, by Viscount Deerhurst.

Lieut. Col. Torrens, on his being Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief, by Sir David Dundas the Commander in Chief.

The Hon. Major General Stewart, on his return from the Zealand, and on his being appointed to the Coloneley of the 3d Battalion of the 95th Regiment.

Major Montalembert, Permanent Assistant Quarter Master General, on his return from Foreign service

Captain Beaver, of the Royal Navy, on his return from the West Indies.

Lieut. Col. Nichols, of the 14th Regiment of Foot, on his return from Walcheren.

Dr. Majendie did homage to his Majesty, upon his being translated from the Bishopric of Chester to the Bishopric of Bangor

His Majesty gave audience to the Lord Chancellor, Earls of Westmorland, Liverpool, Camden, Chatham, and Harrowby; Lords Mulgrave and Heathfield; Sir David Dundas; Messrs. Perceval and Ryder, who laid before His Majesty the Proceeding of several Courts-Martial.

His Majesty did not hold a Privy Council.

Soon after six o'clock, His Majesty set off on his return to Windsor.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the undermentioned ships were thus stationed and timed, viz.

Wexford, Earl Camden, and Arniston, for Bombay and China; to be afloat the 23d instant, sail to Gravesend 7th November, stay there forty days, be in the Downs 23d December.

Winchelsea and Elphinstone, for Bombay and China, and the Ocean, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China; to be afloat the 7th November, sail to Gravesend 22d ditto, stay there 30 days, be in the Downs 28th December

Alfred and Woodford, for Madras and China, to be afloat the 22d November, fail to Gravesend 7th December, stay there 40 days, be in the Downs 23d January 1810.

New ship Prince of Wales, Hugh Inglis, Ceylon, and William Pitt, for Madras and Bengal; to be afloat 7th December, sail to Gravesend 21st ditto, stay there 30 days, be in the Downs 27th January 1810.

Preston and Phœnix, for Madras and Bengal; Cirencester, and Surat Castle, for China direct; to be afloat the 6th January 1810, sail to Gravesend 20th ditto, stay there 30 days, in the Downs 26th February.

David Scott, Alnwick Castle, and Canton, for China; to be afloat the 20th Jan. sail to Gravesend 3d Feb. stay there 30 days, be in the Downs 12th March.

Earl St. Vincent, for Bengal, and Exeter, for Bombay; to be afloat 18th Feb. sail to Gravesend 5th March, stay there 30 days, be in the Downs 11th April.

Thomas Grenville, for Ceylon and Bengal; to be afloat 18th Feb. sail to Gravesend 5th March, stay there 30 days, be in the Downs 11th April.

Huddart, Northumberland, Tigris, and Euphrates, for Madras and Bengal; Alexander, and Sir S. Lushington, for Bombay: to be afloat the 21st Dec. 1809.

Sovereign, Indus, Diana, and Ann, for Madras and Bengal; to be afloat the 3d Feb. 1810.

Harriet, for Madras and Bengal; Sir W. Bensley, for Bengal; Lord Eldon, for Madeira and Bombay; Carmarthen, for Bombay; to be afloat the 5th March 1810.

Captain H. M. Samson was sworn into the command

THE JUBILEE.

The following is the manner in which it is intended to celebrate the eusuing Jubilee in Dublin. The expences of the dinner proposed, as far as regards the Corporation, are to be defrayed by private subscription. Not a farthing is to be taken from the City coffers for that purpose:—

JUBILEE COMMITTEE.

Colonel ALEXANDER in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously, That the Corporation, attended by all the City Regalia, will proceed in state to Christ Church, on Wednesday, the 25th October.

That the Earl of Harrington be requested to order the Garrison to parade in Stephen's Green, after Divine Service, to fire a *feu de joie*.

That the several Commanding Officers of Yeomanry be also requested to order their corps to attend for the same purpose.

That tickets be issued, at two guineas each, to see of our fellow subjects as wish to dine at the Rotunda on that day.

That the number of tickets be limited to 500; and that the Committee will meet daily, at the Committee Room, No. 16, Lower Ormond-quay, to receive applications for tickets.

That it is hoped that on Thursday, the 26th of October, the Citizens of Dublin will exhibit a splendid and general illumination; and that the several Buildings and Offices will display appropriate transparencies and devices.

That a most brilliant and grand display of Fire-works will be made at Stephen's-Green on that evening.

That on Friday, the 27th of October, there will be a Grand Ball at the Rotunda, under the patronage and direction of several Ladies of the first distinction.

That for the encouragement of the different branches of Irish Manufacture, it is hoped that every Lady will appear upon that night in a dress of *Irish Manufacture*.

That the most eminent Artists be employed to prepare transparencies and decorations for the Rotunda, to be displayed at the dinner and ball.

That tickets for the ball (Gentlemen's at 15s. and Ladies' at 10s. each) will be issued at the Committee-Room, upon the application of any of the Noblemen or Gentlemen who shall obtain tickets for the grand dinner.

That the Committee earnestly solicit the co-operation and concurrence of every description of their fellow-subjects; they have the most sangune expectations from the loyalty, liberality, and aid of their fair countrywomen in celebrating this happy event; and they firmly rely that the populace will observe due order and decorum on an occasion, which, at the same time that it is intended to display our gratitude for the long preservation of the life of our most gracious Sovereign, is so essentially calculated to promote the advantage of several branches of our native manufacture.

Committee-Room, 16, L. Ormond Quay, Sept. 27, 1809.

We were prevented from before inserting the following sensible letter, by the press of other matters. The recommendation of the writer has, however, he will be glad to see, been complied with; and, as appeared by Saturday night's Gazette, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury directed to prepare a form of prayer for the ensuing festival:—

To the most Reverend the Archbishops, *and the Rev. the* Bishops *of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland.*

MY LORDS—I have lately seen in the public prints, a letter recommending a national jubilee on the next anniversary of our beloved Sovereign's Accession to the Throne. Public breakfasts in the morning, and dinners, balls, and illuminations in the evening, are considered as suitable tokens of our joy and gratitude, for the preservation of his valuable life. In consequence, meetings have been held, and resolutions entered into, thus to celebrate the happy event. Permit a Minister of the Establishment to inquire what you, my Lords, recommend on this occasion. The world has proposed its test of patriotism and loyalty; what test shall be proposed to those who are not of the world, by the Governors of their venerable Church? In more than one periodical work, devoted to that church's interests, which indeed are intimately connected with those of Christianity, I have seen a sensible recommendation of public worship, public subscription, and private acts of devotion, as far more appropriate to the occasion, than the tumult, the riot, and excess, with which the plan, about to be generally adopted, will necessarily be attended. In this sentiment, I cannot but fully concur; and in this sentiment, I cannot for a moment doubt, my Lords, your concurrence also. I humbly therefore beg leave to suggest, whether an official call upon your Clergy in dioceses, on the approaching Accession-day, might not be highly salutary. True indeed it is that a form of prayer is already prepared, and supposed to be used annually in all our churches and chapels, on the occasion; but you, my Lords are not to be told, how commonly, how universally almost, it is disused. Your interference, therefore, in the present instance, is necessary to enforce a proper observance of the day. Should you judge otherwise, I hope every Clergyman, who has the care of souls, and who casts his eye on this Address, will be stimulated by it to the discharge of his own individual duty will summon his parishioners to Church on the approaching Anniversary; & while their neighbours are preparing to celebrate the joyful event after a worldly manner, will "shew them a more excellent way;" inviting them to unite with him in public praise to that God, by whom Kings reign, for his past goodness to us, and in prayer for a continuation of the Divine blessing to our Sovereign and native land: at the same time remembering other countries less favoured than our own, and making collections in aid of those excellent societies which have undertaken to communicate to them the most precious of all treasures, the word of life.

A MINISTER of the CHURCH of ENGLAND.

Sept. 18, 1809.

THE DUEL.

We have already laid before our readers, certain statements, circulated by the friends of Lord Castlereagh. They are ascribed to Mr. Cooke, ex-under Secretary of State, in Lord Castlereagh's Office. Neither of these has received any answer from the friends of Mr. Caning.

The following is believed to be also from the friends of Lord Castlereagh, and therefore we feel ourselves called upon to give it a place in our columns:

"The circumstances of the recent Duel, with its first grounds and immediate causes, are now very nearly explained to the public, and the following particulars seem to be ascertained.

"1st. That Mr. Canning conceived the affair of the Writership such a casual and venial occurrence, that he thought it his duty, as a colleague, to support publicly Lord Castlereagh in the charge made against him.

"2d. That at the precise time he was so outwardly supporting his colleague on a public charge, he stated to the Duke of Portland, by letter, that his differences with his colleague were such, with regard to the War Department,

that some new measures must be taken, or he must resign; on which it was proposed, that Lord Castlereagh should be removed, and that Lord Wellesley should succeed him.

"3d. That there was no communication to the Cabinet upon this subject, and no decision made till the close of the Session.

4th. That towards the close of the Session, and before the writ was moved for a new election on Lord Granville Levision Gower coming into office, Mr. Canning did demand, and receive a positive assurance, from the Duke of Portland, that Lord Castlereagh should be removed from his offiice, and Lord Wellesley appointed his successor; and that Mr. Canning pressed that the arrangement should be made known to Lord Castlereagh.

"5th. That this decision for Lord Castlereagh's removal was ne[illegible] imparted to the Cabinet; but merely to some members of the Cabinet; and that it was known to Lord Camden, who from certain reasons did not mention it to Lord Castlereagh.

"6th. That Mr. Canning from motives unknown, did acquiesce in this concealment.

"7th. That Lord Castlereagh, though then virtually or actually dismissed, was kept in a state of profound ignorance as to his situation; and that although in fact dismissed, and although Mr. Canning had the promise of his dismissal in his pocket, Lord Castlereagh was permitted to continue the business of the campaign, and to enter upon and complete the great Expedition to the Scheldt: and that Mr. Canning approved that Expedition, and daily concurred in the measures respecting it.

"8th. That an arrangement was agreed to between Mr. Canning and the Duke of Portland, that Lord Castlereagh's dissmissal should take place at the termination of the Expedition.

"9th. That on the day on which the dispatch arrived from Lord Chatham, that he could not proceed to Antwerp, Mr. Canning stated to the Duke of Portland, that the time was arrived for the execution of the promise made to him, and that he demanded Lord Castlereagh's removal, and Lord Wellesley's appointment; that upon this demand being made, the Duke of Portland, finding that the executing of it would lead to other resignations in the Cabinet, resigned himself, and then Mr. Canning also resigned.

"10th. That a communication of the whole transaction was now at length, after a period of near five months from the commencement of this intrigue, made to Lord Castlereagh, who immediately laid his resignation at his Majesty's

"11th. That Mr. Canning, as appears in every paper connected with Government, now stated, first to Mr. Perceval, and afterwards to the King, that it was necessary an efficient head should be appointed to the Administration; that this head shoulld be in the House of Commons; that the selection lay between him and Mr. Perceval; and that he could not act under Mr. Perceval.

"12th. That Lord Castlereagh having submitted his resignation to his Majesty, and finding that Mr. Canning had also resigned, and reflecting upon the conduct ot Mr. Canning, in thus permitting him to engage in new and great responsibilitles, while Mr. Canning possessed the promise of his dismissal in his pocket, did in resentment for the indignity and delusion practised upon him, demand satisfaction from Mr. Canning for his insulted honor, and that he demanded this satisfaction in a long inculpatory letter.

"13th. That Mr. Canning gave a short answer, stating that he was precluded, from the tone and purport of Lord Castlereagh's letter, from giving any explanation to its misapprehensions and misrepresentations, and that he should cheerfully give him the satisfaction he required.

"14th. It would seem that there was not only great delusion, both public and private, practised with regard to the removal of Lord Castlereagh, but also with regard to the appointment of Lord Wellesley to be Ambassador Extraordinary to Spain.

"15th. It appears that about the Easter Recess, it was proposed that Lord Wellesley should succeed Lord Castlereagh in the War Department; yet in the Gazette of the 1st of May, Lord Wellesley is appointed to Spain.

"16th. It appears that it was absolutely decided, and a positive promise given, that Lord Wellesley should succeed Lord Castlereagh whilst he lingered here as Ambassador to Spain.

"17th. That Lord Wellesley did not set off for Spain till after the arrangements for the Scheldt were completed, and the fleet ready to sail, and that he was thus detained, or that he designedly delayed setting off for Spain till it was absolutely too late for him to be of any use either in inducing the Spanish Junta to make those exertions, and provide those supplies which were necessary for the success of our arms in Spain, and for want of which our best exertions have failed.

"18th. That the continuance of Lord Castlereagh in office after being virtually superseded for several months, and the continuance of Lord Wellesley in England for above two months after he was actually appointed in the *Gazette* Ambassador to Spain, though at the time of appointment really designed to succeed to the War Department, are measures of delusion, the result of private intrigue, deragatory to the honor of His Majesty's Councils, inconsistent with every principle of good faith, both public and private, and injurious to the character and interests of the nation."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I have read with great concern, of the number of vessels which have been captured on our coast lately, and the swarm of French privateers, that have sailed from the Coast of France to cruize in our channel. It behoves every good subject to point out the cause of their success.

I do not attach any blame to Government, for had we treble the number of cruizers, the complaint will still continue, unless a reform takes places in the Court of Admiralty. The great want of stimulus to the Captains of men of war paralyzes their exertions, from the enormous charges made in Doctors Commons, and the delay in condemning any prizes that they may fall in with.

It is well known that great art is used in masking property, so that difficulty arises in finding out what is neutral, and what is legal capture. Our Commanders frequently shrink from capturing merchant vessels, well knowing it would be their ruin, if on being libelled in the Courts, and lying there many years, they should be restored. There are many instances of the distress which ensues. the Captain bears all the expence, though the crew participate in the prize-money, if condemned.

I know an instance of a Lieutenant, commanding a Cutter, taking three vessels, which were legal captures, they were sold, and netted 1300l. but the expence of Prize-agents, Government-duty, and Proctor's-bill, took away 900l. of it, and only 400l was left to be divided between the Admiral on the station, Captain, Officers, and 70 men. The same Lieutenant took an American ship five or six years since, and brought her in. Her cargo being perishable, was sold for above 6000l. and has no doubt been carefully nursed. The cause was lately given against him *by hard swearing*, and he is near 500l. out of pocket. He must probably leave four children maintained by the [illegible] wife, and the Proctor's are sitting quietly at their desks, and receiving the emoluments of the brave tars' labour and risk.

It is well known that few Captains of cruizers will seek diligently after the enemy's privateers, when, if captured, they have no profit from them. To cure this evil, in a great measure, *Government must simplify the proceedings to expedite the condemnation of vessels, and cut off the heavy expences in their process through the Courts*; so that our brave defenders may have something to expect from their exertions. Much more may be said on this subject, but I am unwilling to trespass on your time.

A. BRITON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I have been much amused by the various plans at different times suggested, by which we might celebrate the approaching Jubilee in a manner grateful to our beloved Sovereign, and beneficial to some at least of our fellow creatures.

"Though last, yet not the least," (to my apprehension) in point of importance is the plan I would now submit through the medium of your Journal.

It is, I believe, well known to those who are engaged in the traffic of the Mediterranean and on the African coasts, that there have been, and now possibly are, Englishmen, captives to those illeterate barbarians, the Moors. I have not sufficient knowledge of our intercourse with those parts; but if my conjecture should prove correct, and this note should reach the eyes of any Mediterranean or Turkey merchants, I would suggest it among the various charitable donations which might be offered on the 25th instant. None, perhaps, could be more appropriate than a collection, to be vested, in the hands of respectable individuals, to be applied to the purpose of ransoming some at least of our wretched countrymen; or should *no* Englishman prove to be in captivy of some other hapless captives. Can any idea be more grateful to the benevolent mind than thus setting open the prison doors; thus giving deliverance to the prisoner; thus binding up the broken in heart; and consequently, thus restoring to society and to their country, individuals who at present are lost to *both*, and who would have permanent cause of grateful recollection of the 25th October, 1809?

I need not expatiate on such a subject as this, which commends itself to our warmest affections. Relying on your liberal candour for its insertion, if you think the measure NOT impracticable,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

IGNOTUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—As there appeared in your paper of the 29th ult an account of the examination of Mrs. Pugh and Thomas Pugh, on a charge of child dropping; my name being mentioned in that examination, and being perfectly ignorant of such an inhuman transaction, out of justice to myself and respect to the public, I feel it necessary to lay before them, through the medium of your paper, the following correct particulars:—

On Sunday, the 27th of August, Mrs. Pugh called upon, and informed me, that a little girl, who was at nurse at Highgate, with whose parents and family I was acquainted, was ill used by its nurse; at the same time asking me to go with her to demand it. Feeling for the situation of the infant, to this I readily acceded; and asked Mr. Rutledge, who has been a clerk in our house for several years, to accompany us, as Mrs. P. expressed her fears the nurse would not deliver the child without witnesses. Upon our arrival at Highgate, nurse Taylor gave us the child; which, on our return to London, when we reached Islington, Mrs. Pugh wished to have left there with a Horsekeeper's wife: to this I objected, declaring I would not part with it, until its relations were ready to receive it; which she had informed me would be in the course of three or four days, offering it until that period an asylum in my house, Mrs. Pugh would not consent to this; alledging, if with me, the parent would be known in my family; but agreed to its being taken to Mrs. Ingle, who lives in White's-alley, Coleman-street, mother to one of my servants; on whose care I could depend, having known her many years. I did then enjoin Mrs. P. not, on any account, to take away the child without my knowledge; to which she assented. I saw the child three times between Sunday and Thursday. On Thursday night, Mrs. Pugh took the child from Mrs. Ingle, without informing me. I saw Mrs. Pugh, and expressed my surprise at its removal, desiring to know where it was placed. She said, she had left it at the Hammersmith stage, with a lady and gentleman, who had taken it into the country, agreeably to the desire of its mother. Being dissatisfied with this answer, I was with her consent the child was removed from Highgate, and sent into the country. Her answer was:—"I never can express my gratitude to you, in terms sufficient, for interesting yourself so much for me: but this I assure you, it is by my free consent and desire it should be placed where I hope by this time it has reached safe."

I am, Sir, &c.

17, Lawrence-lane, Oct. 3. ANN DALLEY.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

October 5.

Yesterday evening the Theatre was re-opened, after a recess of eight days; and yesterday evening riot was renewed. The storm seemed to be gathering before the curtain rose; and at its rising it burst out, and so completely drowned the passing scene, that Mr. Kemble stepped forward, and after bowing to the audience for full eight minutes, at length obtained a hearing for the first sentence of his speech, which was: "Ladies and Gentlemen, Having submitted our accounts to a Committee, composed of Gentlemen of the most unimpeachable honour"——Here the tumult became so loud and distracting, that Mr. Kemble could no longer be heard; but we understood him to say, that he now hoped the public would be satisfied. Having motioned his lips to about thus much, he gracefully left the stage, and the dumb show recommenced. The play was the *Begger's Opera*, and the *Opera* was as completely *beggared* as when it was *acted* the week before last. Not a word or a note of it could be heard, from beginning to end. The noise increased as the evening advanced, and before long the noise provided itself with its former orchestra, of whistles, rattles, horns, bugles, and trumpets, and a "scenery entirely new," consisting of the following placards:—

"John Kemble, let your monopoly cease.
"And then raise your prices as high as you please."
"No private Boxes for intriguing."
"Bull v. Kemble.—This matter having been referred to arbitration, and the award having been made in favour of the Defendant, and Plaintiff moves to set it aside."

"Theatre Royal, Covent-garden.
This evening will be acted, Who's the Dupe?
To which will be added, John Bull.
A new Farce is in preparation, called the Jubilee,
And will be produced on the 25th instant."
"The public voice is unalterable. Boxes 6*s*. Pit 3*s*. 6*d*."

The whole performance was over by ten o'clock; and then the whole audience sat down, the riotous to continue their noise, and the peaceable to wait the event. The boxes and pit now saluted each other with cheers, transmitting their compliments and mutual congratulations upon the strength of their lungs. In about twenty minutes, the stage-door was thrown open, and Mr. Kemble madea second apperance. It was a wearisome time before he could obtain a hearing, and when he did, it was but a partial one. We do not attribute this to an unwillingness on the part of the Public to hear both sides; but on the contrary, to their eagerness to do so. Mr. Kemble's natural voice is so weak, that it is difficult for the galleries to hear a word that is spoken; and the consequence is, that when he has spoken two or three words, which are to them inaudible, they roar out "Louder," and the Pit replies "Hear," till the whole Theatre rings again. Mr. Kemble could, therefore, be heard only "by parcels, not distinctly." As well as we could make it out, he said, "Ladies and Gentlemen, the Proprietors of Covent-Garden Theatre have, in the most unreserved manner, submitted their accounts for the last 6 years to a Committee of Gentlemen of the greatest uprightness and honour. The report of this Committee, and the statement of the receipts, disbursements and profits of the Theatre for these years, the Proprietors have laid before you. From this, it appears, that unless the prices are raised, inevitable ruin will be the consequence. [*Cries of No, no! and loud disapprobation.*] Ladies and Gentlemen, I throw myself upon the candour of the most liberal and enlightened metropolis of the world. [*Violent interruption*] I cannot afford to lose three-fourths *per Cent* by this Concern. We could make out no more; for "still the *house* affairs would draw us thence." Mr. Kemble retired amidst the greatest uproar, and at about eleven o'clock the audience retired very peaceably. A person in the pit stood up to address his neighbours; but he was audible to a very narrow circle, and did not seem highly to edify them. He was very brief, and his auditors seemed to think that "nothing in his speech became him like the leaving of it."

We were sorry to perceive the opposition to the advanced pieces assume a character last night very different from what it appeared at first. The statement published by the Proprietors is certainly not so precise as it ought to have been; at the same time, it sufficiently proves that a theatrical concern is far from being so productive as has been generally supposed. If, as the Proprietors assert, the concern cannot be carried on without the advanced prices, those who have a passion for theatrical exhibitions must submit to purchase that pleasure at a higher rate. Fortunately, it is not an article of the first necessity, and may therefore be dispensed with. It was with pain we observed, that several persons, appertaining to a reprobated and very dangerous class of society, had intermixed with the audience, or spectators rather, last night. The designs of these men we have often had occasion to unmask; and we will never suffer them, as far as depends upon us, to make a riot in a Theatre the prelude to disorders that might ultimately shake the whole frame of society. We allude to those who introduced the banner with the inscription relating to the Jubilee. We again repeat our former recommendation, let those who will not submit to what they consider an imposition, abstain from frequenting the Theatre for a few weeks, and they will most probably, have the satisfaction of being accommodated at the old prices.

SPANISH SHEEP.

We regret to state that a number of the Spanish sheep belonging to his Majesty have been killed, owing to the violent and indecorous behaviour of a crowd of persons in the Park, on Sunday last. The sheep were kept in the daytime, except on Sundays, within the inclosure of St. James's Park, till about four o'clock, when they were driven into the Queen's garden, at the back of the Palace; but unfortunately the Spanish shepherd deviated from this rule last Sunday, and took them within the inclosure of the Park, the same as on another day; and in the afternoon, as he was driving them back to the Queen's garden, the novelty of the sight attracted a great crowd of persons, who got among them, which so much frightened the animals, that numbers were knocked down, and eleven of them were trod to death; they were all with lamb. From the injury others received, they have since dropped their lambs. The crowd behaved in the most disgraceful manner. On the door to the Queen's Garden, at the bottom of Constitution-hill, being opened, to let the sheep in, they forced their way in, and paraded the garden, in defiance of the shepherd; and were not content with this, but actually pelted the shepherd with stones, and called him opprobrious names. In consequence of this outrageous conduct, the sheep have been removed to Kensington Gardens.